

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

OLYMPIAN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 1 8:00 a. m.	No. 2 5:15 a. m.
No. 3 8:15 p. m.	No. 4 10:00 a. m.
No. 5 arrives Massillon.	No. 6 7:37 p. m.
Local 8:45 p. m.	Local 2 15 p. m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily.	

WHEELING & AKRON RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 1 8:20 a. m.	No. 2 7:00 a. m.
No. 3 1:15 p. m.	No. 4 1:20 p. m.
No. 5 5:25 p. m.	No. 6 5:40 p. m.
Local 8:30 a. m.	Local 3:50 p. m.
In effect June 9th at Massillon.	

PITTSBURGH, MT. WAYNE & CINCINNATI.

North.	South.
No. 1 8:00 a. m.	No. 2 5:50 a. m.
No. 3 1:15 p. m.	No. 4 1:20 p. m.
No. 5 5:25 p. m.	No. 6 5:40 p. m.
Local 8:30 a. m.	Local 3:50 p. m.
In effect June 9th at Massillon.	

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

North.	South.
No. 35 Express 10:10 p. m.	No. 2 Express 10:30 a. m.
No. 27 Express 4:30 p. m.	No. 8 Express 8:45 p. m.
No. 3 Express 3:30 p. m.	No. 8 Express 10:32 p. m.

Mount Vernon and Paulsboro route at Orrville.

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THE MESSAGE.

The President Discusses Various Topics of the Times.

A TARIFF REVISION.

The Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Silver Coinage, Rights of Naturalized Citizens, Coast Defenses, Killing of Seals, the Terry-Field Affair, Trusts, District Judges' Salaries, Indian Affairs, Pension for Veterans, Protection for Railroad Employees, Reorganization of the Weather Bureau, the World's Fair, Freedom for the Negroes Among the Chief Topics Discussed.

There are few transactions in the administration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the President to Congress.

Good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other states have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past and it is our duty, as a nation, to preserve the heritage of good reputation which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us.

It is a matter of high significance, and no less of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds, as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the independent states of North and South America met together in earnest conference, touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendship existing among them. That the opportunity thus affording for promotion closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the states represented will be used for the mutual good of all, I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and, in large part, identical interest.

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will have the considerate attention of congress, and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America. But while the commercial results, which it is hoped will follow this conference, are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our people.

Another international conference having great possibilities for good has lately assembled and is now in session in this capital. An invitation was extended by the government, under the act of congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-six nations are present in the conference, and they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal, and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the co-operation of congress is confidently relied upon. It is an interesting, if not indeed an unprecedented fact, that the two international conferences have brought together here the accredited representatives of thirty-three nations. Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras are now represented by resident envoys of the Plenipotentiary grade. All the states of the American system now maintain diplomatic representation at this capital.

In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the western hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this government, sends envoys of lower grade to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a

minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a minister resident and consul general. In view of the importance of our relations with the American system our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last congress with happy effect, and I recommend the completion of the reform thus begun, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti in view of their relations to the American system of states. I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation to be present in the international conference now sitting at this capital.

Our Chinese Relations.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor, for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and with it the legislation of the last session of congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment.

Samoa Affairs.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in the summer of 1887, between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, have been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views which was developed in its deliberations. The subsequent course of events in the islands gave rise to questions of a serious character. On February 4 last, the German minister at this capital, in behalf of his government, proposed a resumption of the conference in Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as congress in February last was informed. Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks, and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty, which will be submitted to the senate for its approval.

Questions With Great Britain.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment on the part of the government of the Dominion of Canada. An effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this government in respect of cases of undue hardships or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two continuous countries will not be long deferred and that the existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein, traced by the northwestern boundary survey years ago, is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evildoers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will be laid before the senate.

Spanish American.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal market, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The impediments resulting from varying dues on navigation and from the vexatious treatment of our vessels, on merely technical grounds of complaint, in West India ports, should be removed. The progress toward an adjustment of pending claims between the United States and Spain is not as rapid as could be desired.

Questions affecting American interests in connection with railways constructed and operated by our citizens in Peru have claimed the attention of this government. It is urged that other governments, in pressing Peru to the payment of their claims, have disregarded the property rights of American citizens. The matter will be carefully investigated with a view to securing a proper and equitable adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with Portugal. The Delagoa Bay railway, in Africa, was constructed under a concession by Portugal to an American citizen. When nearly completed the road was seized by the agents of the Portuguese government. Formal protest has been made through our minister at Lisbon against this act, and no proper effort will be spared to secure proper relief.

In pursuance of the charter granted by congress, and under the terms of its contract with the government of Nicaragua, the Inter-oceanic Canal company has begun the construction of the important water way between the two oceans which its organization contemplates. Grave combinations for a time seemed imminent, in view of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in regard to the accessory privileges to be conceded by the latter republic toward the construction of works on the San Juan river, of which the right bank is the Costa Rican territory. I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two nations.

Again the Surplus.

The treasurer's report presents with clearness the fiscal operations of the government, and I avail myself of it to

obtain some facts for use here. The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$537,050,058.84. Derived as follows: From customs, \$228,832,741.69; from international revenue, \$130,861,513.92; from miscellaneous sources, \$382,335,803.23.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$341,095,615, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$329,729,859.25. The excess of receipts over expenditures were, after providing for the sinking fund, \$37,470,129.59. For the current fiscal year, the total revenues, actual and estimated, are \$585,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$383,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$341,321,118.99, leaving an estimated surplus of \$43,678,881.01.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, \$80,456,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$37,838,937.77, all of which was credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the treasury department at \$585,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$43,569,522.30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be. The collection of money not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after congress has taken the necessary step for a reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerably, enacted.

Revision of the Tariff.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded. An agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of value at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided. The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy, because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergences of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by congress, but this temporary ill-effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The tranquillities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages, and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these. The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the progress of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing therein articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply.

The Removal of the Internal Tax upon Tobacco.

The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden, which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus. A table presented by the secretary of the treasury, showing the amount of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1878 to the present time, is of interest. It appears that the amount of national bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$114,109,729, of which \$37,399,229 is chargeable to the last year.

Go Slow on Silver Coinage.

The law requiring the purchase by the treasury of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dollars of 412 1-2 grains, has been observed by the department; but neither the present secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to \$4,000,000. When the law was enacted, Feb. 28, 1878, the price of silver in the market was \$1.20 4-10 per ounce, making the

impossibility, with the force at the command of the customs officers, of guarding so long an inland line. The secretary of the treasury has authorized the employment of additional officers who shall be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law. The Dominion exacts a head tax of \$50 for each Chinaman landed, and when these persons, in fraud of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of the tax.

Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on Nov. 1 last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents. The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver certificates show that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality, in their commercial use, between the gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control and of the continuance of which we cannot be certain.

I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present rate free, we must expect the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be disastrous to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such a peril. And, indeed, nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses.

I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the secretary of the treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value, I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated.

Chinese Smuggled In.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the northwestern frontier. Chinamen landing in Victoria find it very easy to pass our border, owing to

Pensions for Veterans.

The law provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the civil war, and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz: muster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof, but the third—origin in the service—is often difficult, and many deserving cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from disease that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt. Besides these there is another class composed of men, many of whom served an enlistment of three full years, and of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battle and the assaults of disease, who were always ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their command, and were mustered out in sound health, and have since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the contest of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualties. I am not unaware that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure; neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as are now dependent upon their own labor for maintenance, and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it.

Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent on public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation. There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To some of these the secretary of the interior has called attention. It is gratifying to be able to state that by the adoption of new and better methods in the war department the calls of the pension office for information, as to the military and hospital records of the pension claimants, are now promptly answered, and the imperious and vexatious delays that have hitherto occurred are avoided.

Profit for Railroad Employees.

The attention of the interstate commerce commission has been called to the urgent need of congressional legislation for the better protection of the lives and limbs of those operating the great interstate freight lines of the country, and especially the yardmen and brakemen. A petition, signed by nearly 10,000 railway brakemen, was presented to the commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars.

At a meeting of state railroad commissioners and their accredited representatives held at Washington, in March last, upon the invitation of the interstate commerce commission, a resolution was unanimously adopted, urging the commission "to consider what can be done to prevent the loss of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling freight cars, and in handling the brakes of such cars." During the year ending June 30, 1888, over 2,000 railroad employees were killed in service and more than 20,000 injured. If it is competent, I think for congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars, used in interstate commerce, and the use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the necessary changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once.

Reorganization of the Weather Bureau.

I recommend that the weather service be separated from the war department and established as a bureau in the department of agriculture. This will involve an entire reorganization both of the weather bureau and of the signal corps, making of the first a purely civil organization and of the other a purely military staff corps. The report of the chief signal officer shows that the work of the corps on its military side has been deteriorating.

The World's Fair.

The proposition to observe the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a world's fair or exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well claim the promotion of the general government.

The Civil Service.

On March 4 last the civil service commission had but a single member. The vacancies were filled on May 7, and since then the commissioners have been industriously, though with an inadequate force, engaged in executing the law. They were assured by me that a cordial support would be given them in the faithful and impartial enforcement of the statute and of the rules and regulations adopted in aid of it. Heretofore the book of eligibles has been closed to everyone except as certifications were made upon the requisition of the appointing officers. This secrecy was the source of much suspicion, and of many charges of favoritism in the administration of the law. The commission, with the full approval of all its members, has now opened the list of eligibles to the public. The eligible lists for the classified post-offices and custom houses are now publicly posted in the respective offices, as are also the certifications for appointments. The purpose of the civil service law was absolutely to exclude any other consideration in connection with appointments under it than that of merit as tested by the examinations.

My predecessor, on Jan. 4, 1889, by an executive order to take effect March 15, brought the railway mail service under the operation of the civil service law. Provision was made that the order should take effect sooner in any state where an eligible list was sooner obtained. On March 11 Mr. Lyman, then the only member of the commission, reported to me in writing that it would not be possible to have the list of eligibles ready before May 1, and requested that the taking effect of the order be postponed until that time, which was done.

The growth of the country and the consequent increase of the civil list have magnified this function of the executive dispositionally. It cannot be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of actual distress, by the sudden and excessive demands that are made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments. But, on the other hand, it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty, and a good attainment in the discharge of it, must be added before the argument is completed.

I am satisfied that both in and out of the classified service great benefit would accrue from the adoption of some system by which the officer would receive the distinction and benefit that is all private employments, comes from exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty. I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all those elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions. I have also suggested to the postmaster general that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate removals from office.

Government Aid to Education.

The sudden emancipation of the slaves of the south, the bestowal of the suffrage, which soon followed, and the impairment of the ability of the states where these new citizens were chiefly found to adequately provide educational facilities presented not only exceptional but unexampled conditions. That the situation has been much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the states have improved, but a great work remains to be done, and I think the general government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of a national grant in aid of education grows chiefly out of the condition and needs of the emancipated slave and his descendants, the relief should be as far as possible given in a direct manner upon some general basis, but in part to the need that suggested it. It is essential, if much good is to be accomplished, that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the states should be enlisted, and that the methods adopted should be such as to stimulate and not to supplant local taxation for school purposes.

As one congress cannot bind a succeeding one in such a case, and as the effort must in some degree be experimental, I recommend that any appropriations made for this purpose be so limited in annual amount and as to the time over which it is to extend as will, on the one hand, give the local school authorities an opportunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and on the other

(Continued on page eight.)

An Ordinance

Establishing a grade on Chestnut street from High street to a point 11 feet east from the west line of Prospect street in Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, that the grade of Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east of the west line of Prospect street, and the same is hereby established as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the west line of High street with the middle line of Chestnut street, 109 1-10 feet above datum plane of city levels, thence running westerly north to the middle of Chestnut street 220 feet to a point at an elevation of 179 1-10 feet above said levels thence westerly in a convex parabola 347 feet at an elevation of 155 9-10 feet above said levels.

SEC. 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed November 19th, A. D. 1889.

H. W. LOEFFLER, Mayor.

City Clerk.

City Clerk.

THE STORIES —OF THE— THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

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"I don't think this man suffered for want of education," said my wife; "he used very good language; that was one of the first things that led me to suspect him. It is not likely that sons of boat builders speak so correctly and express themselves so well."

"Of course," I can not alter your opinions," said Aunt Martha, "but the story interested me, and I very much wish to hear what that other man has to say for himself."

"Well," said I, "you shall hear it, and I must ask my tea and go back to the prisoners."

"And I," said Aunt Martha, "will take some tea to them. They may be bad men, but they must not suffer."

I had been in the library but a few moments when Aunt Martha entered, followed by Alice, who bore a tray containing three large cups of tea and some biscuits.

"Now, then," said Aunt Martha to me, "if you will untie their hands, I will give them some tea."

At these words each burglar turned his eyes on me with a quick glance. I laughed.

"Hardly," said I. "I would not be willing to undertake the task of tying them up again, unless, indeed, they will consent to drink some more of my wine."

"Which we won't do," said the middle burglar, "and that's flat."

"Then they must drink this tea with their hands tied," said Aunt Martha, in a tone of reproachful resignation, and, taking a cup from the tray, she approached the stout man and held it to his lips. At this act of extreme kindness we were all amused, even the burglar's companions smiled, and David so forgot himself as to burst into a laugh, which, however, he quickly checked. The stout burglar, however, saw nothing to laugh at. He drank the tea, and never drew breath until the cup was emptied.

"I forgot," said my aunt, as she removed the cup from his lips. "To ask you whether you took much or little sugar."

"Don't make no difference to me," answered the man. "Tea isn't malt liquor; it's poor stuff any way, and it doesn't matter to me whether it's got sugar in it or not, but it's moistenin', and that's what I want. Now, madam, I'll just go to you, if ever I break into a room here you're sleepin'! I'll see that you don't come to no harm, even if I have to kill and holler."

"Thank you," said Aunt Martha, "but I hope you will never again be concerned in that sort of business."

He grinned. "That depends on circumstances," said he. Aunt Martha now offered the tall man some tea, but he thanked her very respectfully and declined. The young man also said that he did not care for tea, but that if the maid-looking at Alice—would give him a glass of water he would be obliged. This was the first time he had spoken. His voice was low and of a pleasing tone. David's face grew dark, and we could see that he objected to this service from Alice.

"I will give him the water myself," said Aunt Martha. This she did, and I noticed that the man's thirst was very soon satisfied. When David had been refreshed and biscuits refused by the burglars, who could not very well eat them with their hands tied, we all sat down, and the stout man began his story. I give it as he told it, omitting some coarse and rough expressions and a good deal of slang which would be unintelligible to the general reader.

"There's no use," said the burglar, "for me to try and make any of you believe that I'm a pious gentleman under a cloud, for I know I don't look like it, and wouldn't be likely to make out a case."

At this the tall man looked at him very severely.

"I don't mean to say," he continued, "that my friend here tried any thing like that. Every word he said was perfectly true, as I could personally testify if I was called upon the stand, and what I'm going to tell you is likewise solid fact."

"My father was a cracksmen, and a first-rate one, too; he brought me up to the business, beginning when I was very small. I don't remember havin' any mother, so I'll leave her out. My old man was very particular, he liked to see things done right. One day I was with him and we saw a tinner nailing a new leader on the water-spout to the side of a house."

"Look here, young man," says dad, "you're makin' a pretty poor job of that. You don't put in enough nails, and they ain't half done in. Supposin' there was a fire in that house some night, and the family had to come down by the spout, and you didn't would give way and they'd break their necks? What would you think then?" And I can tell you what it is, young man. I can apper ag'in you for doing poor work."

"The tinner grumbled, but he used more nails and drove 'em tight, dad, and me standin' by an' lookin' at him. One rainy night not long after this dad took me out with him and we stopped in front of this house. 'Now, Bobbie,' said he, 'I want you to climb into that open second-story window and then slip down stairs and open the front door for me; the family's at dinner.'"

"Now am I to get up, dad?" said I. "Oh, you can go up the spout," says he; "I'll warrant that it will hold you. I've seen to it that it was put on good and strong."

"I tried it, and as far as I can remember, I never went up a safer spout."

"And you opened the front door?" asked Aunt Martha.

"Indeed I did, ma'am said the burglar. "You wouldn't catch me makin' no mistakes in that line."

"Do you mean to say," asked Aunt Martha, "that you willingly and premeditatedly became a thief and midnight robber?"

"That's what I am, ma'am," said he; "and I make no bones about it. I'm a first-class one—double-extra-back-springed, an' a first-class burglar, with all the attributes of a thief and no less a treader. That's the way, and no mistake. There's all kinds of businesses in this world, and there's got to be people to work at every one of 'em, and when a fellow takes any particular line his business is to do it well; that's my motto. When I break into a house I make it a point to clean it out first-class and not to carry away no trash nuther. Of course I've had my ups and my downs like other people—preachers and doctors and store-keepers. They all have them, and I guess the downs are more amusin' than the ups, at least to outsiders. I've just happened to think of one of them and I'll let you have it."

"There was a man I knew named Jerry Hammond that was a contractor, and sometimes he had pretty big jobs on hand, buildin' or road makin' or something or other. He'd contract to do any thing, no matter whether he'd ever done it before or not. I got to know his times and seasons for collectin' money and I laid for him."

"Abominable meanness!" exclaimed my wife.

"It's all business," said the stout man, quite unafraid. "You don't catch a doctor refusin' to practice on a friend, or a lawyer, nuther, and in our line of business it's the same thing. It was about the end of October, nigh four years ago, that I found out that Jerry had a lot of money on hand. He'd been collectin' it from different parties, and had got home too late in the day to put it in the bank, so, says I to myself, this is your time, old fellow, and you'd better make hay while the sun shines. I was a little afraid to crack Jerry's house by myself, for he's a strong old fellow, so I got a man named Putty Henderson to go along with me. Putty was a big fellow and very handy with a jimmy, but he was awful contrary minded, and he wouldn't agree to clean out Jerry until I promised to go halves with him. This wasn't fair, for it wasn't his job, and a quarter would have been lots for him."

"But there wasn't no use arguin', and along we went, and about one o'clock we was standin' alongside Jerry's bed, where he was fast asleep. He was a bachelor and lived pretty much by himself. I give him a punch to waken him up, for we'd made up our minds that that was the way to work this job. It wouldn't pay us to go around huntin' for Jerry's money. He was such a sharp old fellow it was six to four we'd never find it. He sat up in bed with a jump like a hop-toad, and looked first at one and then at the other of us. We both had masks on, and it wasn't puzzlin' to guess what we was there for."

"Jerry Hammond," says I, speakin' rather rough and husky, "we knows you've got a lot of money in this house and we've come fur it. We mean business and there's no use foolin'. You can give it to us quiet and easy, and keep a whole head on your shoulders, or we'll lay you out ready fur a wake and we'll pay ourselves to the funds; and now you pays your money and you can take your choice how you do it. There's nothin' shabby about us, but we mean business. Don't we, pard?" That's so," says Putty. "Look here," says Jerry, just as cool as if he had been sittin' outside on his own curbsome, "I know you two men and no mistake. You're Tommy Randall and you're Putty Henderson, so you might as well take off them masks." "Which I am glad to do," says I, "for I hate 'em, and I put mine in my pocket, and Putty he took off his."

"Excuse me," said Aunt Martha, interrupting at this point, "but when Mr. Hammond mentioned the name of 'Tommy Randall' to whom did he refer?"

"I can explain that, madam," said the tall burglar, quickly. "This man by his criminal course of life has got himself into a good many scrapes, and is frequently obliged to change his name. Since I accidentally became acquainted with him he has had several aliases, and I think he very often forgets that his real name is James Barlow."

"That's so," said the stout man. "There never was a more correct person than this industrious and unfortunate man sittin' by me. I am dreadful forgetful, and sometimes I disremember what belongs to me and what don't. Names the same as other things."

"Well, now, Jerry," says I, "you needn't think you're goin' to make any thin' by knowin' us. You've got to fork over your cash all the same, and if you think to make any thing by peachin' on us after we've cleared out and left you peaceful in your bed, you're mistook so far as I'm concerned, for I've made the track clear to get out of this town before daybreak, and I don't know when I'll come back. This place is gettin' a little too hot for me, and you're my conclusion exercise." Jerry he sat still for a minute considerin'. He wasn't no fool, and he knewed that there wasn't no use gettin' scared, nor cussin', nor hollerin'. What's more, he knowed that we was there to get his money, and if he didn't fork it over he'd get himself laid out, and that was worse than losin' money any

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"Jerry he looked at me pretty hard and then says he: 'You're about the close-fisted and meanest man I ever met with. Here I offer you a third part of my money, and all you've got to do is to take it and go away peaceable. I'd be willin' to bet two to one that it's more than you expected to get, and yet you are not satisfied; now I'll be hanged if I'm going to do business for you.' 'You can be hanged if you like,' says I, 'but you'll do the business all the same.' 'No, I won't,' says he, and he turns to Putty Henderson. 'Now, Putty,' says he, 'you've got a pile more sense than this pal of yours, and I'm goin' to see if I can't do business with you. Now, you and me together can lick this Tommy Randall just as easy as not, and if you'll help me do it I'll not only divide the money with you, but I'll give you fifty dollars extra, so that instead of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars—that's all he'd given you, if he didn't cheat you—you'll have sixteen hundred, and I'll have fifteen hundred instead of the thousand and thirty-three dollars which I would have had left if my first offer had been took. So, Putty, what do you say to that?' Now, Putty he must have been a little sore with me on account of the arguments we'd had about dividin', and he was mighty glad besides to get the chance of makin' fifty dollars extra, and so he said it was all right, and he'd agree. Then I thought it was about time for me to take in some of my sail, and says I: 'Jerry, that's a pretty good joke, and you can take my hat as soon as I get a new one, but of course I don't mean to be hard on you, and if you really have bills to pay to-morrow I'll take a third, and Putty'll take another, and we'll go to bed peaceful.' 'No you won't,' says Jerry, and with that he jumps out of bed right at me, and Putty Henderson he comes at me from the other side. Between the two they gave me a most lively lickin' I ever got in my life, and then they dragged me down stairs and kicked me out of the front door, and I had hardly time to tidy myself up before I saw a policeman phoot a block off, and if he hadn't been a fat one he'd had me sure. I wouldn't have been pleased if I was a good deal wanted about that time."

"So you see, ladies and gents, that it's true what I said—things don't always go right in our line of business no more than any other one."

"I think you were served exactly right," said Aunt Martha; "and I wonder such an experience did not induce you to reform."

"It did, ma'am, it did," said the burglar. "I made a vow that night that if ever again I had to call in any one to help me in business of that kind I wouldn't go pard with him. I'd pay him so much for the job, and I'd take the risks, and I've stuck to it."

"But even that don't always work. Luck sometimes goes agin a man, even when he's working by himself. I remember a thing of that kind that was beastly hard on me. A gentleman employed me to steal his daughter."

"What?" exclaimed my wife and Aunt Martha. "Steal his own daughter! What do you mean by that?"

"That's what it was," said the stout burglar, "no more nor less. I was recommended to the gent as a reliable party for that sort of thing, and I met him to talk it over and then he told me just how the case stood. He and his wife were separated, and the daughter, about eleven years old, had been given to her by the court, and she put her into a boarding-school, and the gent he was goin' to Europe and he wanted to get the little gal and take her with him. He tried to get her once and it slipped up, and so there wasn't no good in his showin' himself at the school any more, which was in the country, and he knowed that if he expected to get the gal he'd have to hire a professional to attend to it."

"Now, when I heard what he had to say, I put on the strict pious, and says I, 'That's a pretty bad thing you're askin' me to do, sir, to carry away a little gal from its lovin' mother, an' more 'an that, to take it from a school where it's gettin' all the benefits of education.' 'Education,' says he; 'that's all stuff. What education the gal gets at a school like that isn't worth a row of pins, and when they go away they don't know nothin' useful, nor even any thing tip-top ornamental. All they've learned is the pianer and higher mathematics. As for any thin' useful, they're nowhere. There isn't one of them could bound New Jersey or tell you when Washington crossed the Delaware.' 'That may be, sir,' says I, 'but them higher branches comes useful. If Washington really did cross the Delaware, your little gal could ask somebody when it was, but she couldn't ask 'em how the pianer was played, nor what the whole multiplication table came to added up. Them things sh'd have to learn how to do for herself. I give you my word, sir, I couldn't take a little gal from a school where she was gettin' a number one education, silver forks and towels extra.' The gent looked pretty glum, for he was to sail the next day, and if I didn't do the job for him he didn't know who would, and he said that he was sorry to see that I was goin' back on him after the recommend I'd had, and I said that I wouldn't go back

on him if it wasn't for my conscience. I was ready to do any common piece of business, but this stealin' away little gals from lovin' mothers was a liddle too much for me. 'Well,' says he, 'there ain't no time to be lost, and how much more will satisfy your conscience?' When I said a hundred dollars we struck the bargain."

"Well, we cut and dried that business pretty straight. I took a cab and went out to the school, and the gent he got the key of a house that was to let about three miles from the school, and he was to stay there and look at that empty house until I brought him the gal, when he was to pay me and take her away. I'd like to have had more time, so that I could go out and see how the land laid, but there wasn't no more time, and I had to do the best I could. The gent told me they all went a walkin' every afternoon, and that if I laid low that would be the best time to get her, and I must just fetch her along, no matter who hollered."

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"Well, we cut and dried that business pretty straight. I took a cab and went out to the school, and the gent he got the key of a house that was to let about three miles from the school, and he was to stay there and look at that empty house until I brought him the gal, when he was to pay me and take her away. I'd like to have had more time, so that I could go out and see how the land laid, but there wasn't no more time, and I had to do the best I could. The gent told me they all went a walkin' every afternoon, and that if I laid low that would be the best time to get her, and I must just fetch her along, no matter who hollered."

"I didn't know exactly how I was going to manage it, but I took along with me a big bag that was made for the conveyance of an extinct millionaire, but which had never been used, owing to beforehand arrangements which had been made with the party's family. "I left the cab behind a bit of woods, not far from the school, and then I laid low, and pretty soon I seed 'em all coming out, in a double line, with the teacher behind 'em, for a walk. I had a description of the little gal as was wanted, and as they come nearer I made her out easy. She was the only real light-haired one in the lot. I hid behind some bushes in the side of the road, and when they came up and the light-haired little gal was just opposite me I jumped out of the bushes and made a dash at her. Whoop! what a row there was in one second! Such a screamin' and screechin' of gals, such a pillin' on top each other, and the teacher on top the whole of 'em, bangin' with her umbrella; they pulled at the gal and they pulled at me, an' they yelled and they howled, and I never was in such a row and hope I never shall be

again, and I grabbed that girl by her frock and I tumbled some over one way and some another, and I got the umbrella over my head, but I didn't mind it, and I elapped that bag over the little gal, and I jerked up her feet and let her slip into it, and then I took her up like a bag of meal and put across the field, with the whole kit and boodle after me. But I guess most of 'em must have tumbled down in hysterics, judgin' from the screechin', and I got up to the cab and away we went. Well, when we got to the house where I was to meet the gent he began straight off to blow at me. 'What do you mean,' he yelled, 'bringin' my daughter in a bag?' 'It's the only way to do it, sir,' says I; 'they can't holler and they can't kick, and people pussin' by don't know what you've got,' and so sayin' I untied the strings, put the little gal on her feet and then pulled off the bag, and then I'd be hanged if I ever saw a man so ragin' mad as he was. 'What do you want with that gal?' he cried, 'that's not my daughter. That girl's hair is as black as a coal, and she's a Jew besides.' As soon as I set my eyes on the little varmint it came over me that I got the thing crooked, and in the scrimmage I let go of the right gal and grabbed another."

"THAT'S NOT MY DAUGHTER!"

"Fred Taral will probably ride for the Labold brothers next season. Eolian has gone lame at Clifton and will probably retire for the winter. Jere Dunn, whose career in Chicago was most notorious, is now a high-flyer on the Eastern turf."

The performance of Axtell is said to have added at least forty percent to the price of Kentucky-bred trotters. George Muldrow, who trains for W. L. Cassidy, has great faith in the ultimate success of the get of old Blazes.

Robert Bonner is on his way to visit the Palo Alto stock farm in California, and if he sees a record-breaker there the chances are that he will buy it. It is said that George Bonner, on the verge of breaking down, has broken enough people in his career to do almost any thing.

Next year the famous Epsom Derby takes a new shape. It will no longer be a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit. From 1890 it will be of the fixed value of \$5,000, no matter what the number of entries, and the Oaks will be worth \$30,000.

Senator Hearst has a great ranch in Texas, and several of his horses have arrived there, including Kingmaker, brown colt, two years, by Warwick, dam Sister to Jim Douglas; Glen Echo, brown horse, four years, by Glenalg, dam Echoless; Lovelace, brown colt, by Kyrle Echo, and the two brood mares Dimity and Vitalia. These horses will not be seen on the trip again.

Last year Senator Hearst paid \$40,000 for an untamed yearling colt by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton. The Senator hoped to win the Futurity, Junior Championship and other stakes of the season just closed with his \$40,000 colt, but the highest-priced youngster known to America did not win the price of his feed bills.</

VITAL ISSUES.

TO WHAT EXTENT SHALL THE CHURCH BE RECOGNIZED?

The opinions of the Ministers of Massachusetts touching the Bible in the Schools, the Taxation of Church Property, and the Sunday Laws.

Should the churches be taxed? Should the bible be read in the public schools? Should the existing Sunday laws be repealed?

Recent agitation of these great and grave questions both within and without this city, seems to have made it necessary that there should be an intelligent public comprehension of their full meaning. They involve issues that sooner or later must be met. The INDEPENDENT has undertaken to secure the views of the clergy and laity hereon.

THE REV. S. P. LONG, LUTHERAN CHURCH. In reply to your several questions I shall answer them as briefly as possible, in their order.

1. Although church and state are not united here, yet this is a Christian nation, and if any individual is not satisfied with its prospecting a home for the poor man to worship his God without paying tax, let that individual go to some heathen country where he can feel at home.

2. The influence of the church on the morality of the state saves ten times the money that could be raised by the tax. 3. The church is today supported principally by the poor, who have all they can do to give a minister a living salary. The spirit of our nation is not willing to heap another tax upon their shoulders.

4. Pull down every church in Massillon and build the finest business blocks on their grounds, and the value of this city would be so decreased that its tax would not be one-fourth of what it is now. In other words, the churches of this nation have increased the value of every man's property by far more than he ever paid tax for the churches. As to the bible in the schools, I am opposed to it.

1. Because to read any book without interpretation and right of explanation is mental suicide.

2. Without casting any reflections on our school teachers, it is a well-known fact that the great majority of them are not versed in biblical lore.

3. To teach the bible correctly needs more study than to become a school teacher—we have taught school.

4. The different beliefs of this country forbid the teaching of the bible in our public schools, much as it might be desired otherwise.

The only solution we can see of the difficulties of giving our youth a sufficient religious training, is for the church to feed her lambs by establishing parochial schools. Every man as an American should pay his school taxes and be willing as a Christian to pay for the religious training of his children.

As to the propriety of repealing the existing laws governing the Sabbath, must close as I began: This is a Christian nation. The laws are the voice of the people. If our people want one day in seven as a day of rest, and business houses closed, it is our duty to be obedient to those laws. There is much said about taking away our liberties, just as though any man had the liberty to do wrong. I have the liberty to stand up and strike in the air, but just as soon as I am surrounded by men, my liberty stops where other men's noses begin. If any man can find no liberty in America with its existing sanctuary laws, America will give him the liberty to go to China. The law-givers of our country know well enough that the more they make their laws in harmony with those of the Great Law-Giver, the better it is for the state.

THE REV. W. O. SEFFERTY, U. B. CHURCH.

To your list of questions, viz: "On taxation of church property; the bible in the schools; and the repeal generally of existing Sabbath laws, I would reply briefly as follows:

1. As to the repealing of existing Sabbath laws, I would say that this question is no new one. Believers in the bible have always advocated the enactment and enforcement of even stringent Sabbath laws, while disbelievers in the bible have always been opposed to Sabbath laws and I may add that this position is likely to be retained by both parties so long as there shall be believers and disbelievers.

Believing as we do, that the Sabbath was designed to commemorate and enforce the rights of God, those which result from creation, preservation and redemption, and that the Sabbath is the great and all pervading means of giving efficacy to moral government, and holds a relation to general morality, similar to that which the marriage institution holds to social purity. We should be opposed to repealing existing laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath.

2. The question of the entire exclusion of the bible from the public schools has claimed the serious attention of able minds in the past as well as in the present. It is a question that will undoubtedly come up for final settlement in the near future. I can not see that the reasons given for the entire exclusion of the bible from the schools are valid or sincere. One element, which is also the strongest element demanding its exclusion, are free to say that this "ought to be a Christian nation," yet they would forbid even the reading of the bible in the public school, which book is the Christian's text book.

Another element are disbelievers in the divinity of the bible, and make their demands because of such disbelief, or reasons deduced therefrom. Inasmuch as nine-tenths of the people are believers in the morality of the bible, that is, they concede that obedience to the moral law as proclaimed in the bible is beneficial to society, and hence to the state, I cannot see why the reading of the bible, without comment save on the line of morality, should be objectionable to any material number. I know that minorities have rights which majorities ought to regard, but the question to be determined in this instance is: whether the granting of this demand would not be the gratifying of an objection to the bible as a whole, rather than the granting of or yielding right to a minority, the granting of which might prove more disastrous, morally, than beneficial. Permit me to add an opinion as to the future of the public

schools. I believe that the time will come when the state will demand of all who would claim her protection that they send their children to the school of the state, so that the rising generation shall receive a patriotic education, as well as be instructed in the arts and sciences, and in that school the bible will quite likely be a text book on morals.

3. So long as churches are regarded as benevolent institutions, conducive to the welfare of society, and not only not receiving aid from the state, but lessening the expense of the state by the elevation of moral public sentiment, and consequent prevention of crime, we do not believe it good policy for the state to levy a tax upon them.

SUPERINTENDENT JONES.

Prof. E. A. Jones, superintendent of schools, was seen this morning, and stated that while there was no regulation governing the bible in the schools, adopted by the board of education, passages were read in the different buildings every morning, but that comment was not indulged in, it should be, would be forbidden. The bible was read for its value as a code of moral ethics, and he believed that it served a useful purpose. Pupils could be reached by judicious selections, on whom ordinary advice would be wasted.

THE REV. E. L. KEMP, ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH.

My opinion as to the taxation of church property is perhaps different from most ministers. I see no reason why it should not be taxed like any other property, and think that it ought. I approve of the reading of the bible in the schools, but without any comment whatever.

The observance of one day of rest is for the good of society, and I believe in such laws as will assist in making it a day of rest, not as aids of the church, but for the good of the community.

REV. R. A. CHAPMAN, FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

1. All church property, except houses open to the use of the public for worship, should be taxed.

2. Hardly prepared to give an answer to the second question. Do not suppose that the reading of the bible in the public schools has any great amount of religious influence upon the pupils. Better keep it there perhaps.

3. I would repeal no good law.

THE REV. C. C. SMITH, CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Am I in favor of the taxation of church property? Yes.

1. I do not believe it just to the taxpayer that any property should be exempt from taxation.

2. It endangers the peace of the country to allow any organization, civil or ecclesiastical, to accumulate large amounts of untaxed property.

3. If the church is worthy to exist its members will be willing to pay its taxes. A church which cannot pay its taxes either has more property than it should have, or else has not the spirit of Christ, who taught to "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," nor has it common justice. The church need not go to a beggar.

Am I in favor of excluding the Bible from the public schools? Yes!

1. For the reason that the public schools are maintained by, and are for all classes, and no part should be forced to bear that which is offensive. The same reasoning which would exclude denominationalism from the public schools, should exclude the bible.

2. Do not believe Christianity is strengthened thereby.

3. I am not in favor of giving the Catholic church any pretext even for asking for a part of the public school fund, for parochial schools. I am as very heartily in favor of excluding militancy from our public schools.

How about Sabbath legislation?

I am not in favor of trying to make people religious by law. I am in favor of that kind of legislation which will best protect all classes in their rights, which will secure the worshiper from interruption, and the non-worshiper in his liberties, so these liberties does not interfere with others' rights. If the church asks protection and quiet from the state it is enough. It should not ask that worshippers be made such by law.

REV. O. W. SCHETTLER, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

1. It is unjust to non-Christians to pay taxes indirect for churches, etc., as they have the benefit to live under the Christian influence, shadow and protection of the Christian churches, to enjoy their life.

2. The question as to the bible in the schools must be considered very accurately before answering.

3. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." This is the commandment of our Lord and Creator of all nations. Our duty is to obey.

AN EXPLANATION.

THE INDEPENDENT waited upon the Revs. James Kuhn, J. T. Cahill and N. P. Bailey, but was unable to secure their views, in the cases of the first two because of a pressure of other duties, and in the latter because he could not be seen. Their opinions will probably be made known at some later time.

FOR BREACH OF PROMISE:

A Carroll County Jury Decides Against Dr. Gardner.

CARROLLTON, Nov. 28.—The trial of Miss Maud Saunders vs. Dr. S. Gardner, came up in the Carroll common pleas court Tuesday last. The petition of the plaintiff alleged that she and the defendant were engaged to be married, the time being set for October 30, 1888; that a short time prior to that date he wrote asking postponement until Christmas, and that when the date arrived he refused to fulfill the contract. She asked \$10,000 to heal her wounded affections. The defendant's petition made a general denial, but he was not represented at the trial. The plaintiff's father and mother swore positively to the engagement, and S. P. Fisher testified that Gardner had invited him and his wife to the wedding. A large number of letters from the defendant were read, which abounded in such expressions as "my darling little wife," &c. The plaintiff was but seventeen years of age when the marriage contract was made, but she had the consent of her parents. The jury was out but a few moments, allowing her a judgment for \$3,500. Gardner visited the plaintiff after he had refused to carry out the marital contract, and on one of these visits service of summons was made, allowing the trial to be held in this county.

BOSTON SCORCHED.

Several Big Blocks in the Business Centre Destroyed.

BURNED SIX HOURS

And the District Extends Over Two Acres of Ground.

LOSS OF ABOUT \$1,000,000.

Flames Discovered in the Brown Building Over the Elevator Shaft.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The first general fire alarm sent out in Boston since the big fire was rung in yesterday morning for a fire which started in the building occupied by Brown, Durrell & Co., on Bedford street, and which proved to be in a twinkling more than the first, second and third alarms could readily handle. The first alarm was sounded at 8:15 and the building in which the fire started, always thought to be fire-proof, burned like a tinder box and the flames rose hundreds of feet into the air. A second alarm was rung in at 8:20 and when the apparatus responded to this, more was needed. A little after 9 o'clock a third alarm was sent out, and in half an hour there was issued a general alarm, which brought apparatus down from Cambridge, Somerville and Chelsea. From the building of Brown, Durrell & Co., where the fire caught, it spread across the street and back through the burning building into Chauncey street. In a few minutes it had extended along Chauncey street.

The last hand side eating into the building next to it on the south, occupied by Chitt, Koon & Co., and in less than ten minutes was forcing its way through the next mammoth store building, occupied by Williams & Co., on the next corner south. From the other side it took hold almost at once upon the buildings of Rowe Place at the lower end. The wind favored the supposition that the whole south cove and the whole side district was doomed. On the east side of Chauncey street, the buildings, all of them mammoth structures, were occupied as wholesale houses in the dry goods and fancy goods trade, and every endeavor was made to keep them from igniting.

Machines Smashed.

At the intersection of Rowe place with the great building of Chitt, Larrabee & Co., a number of engines were massed holding the fire gallantly in check until the big stone building of S. Williams & Co., on Chauncey street and Rowe place, ignited, when, finding a fierce conflagration in their rear they had to hurry to Rowe place to save, if possible, the long granite block on the west side of Chauncey street. This effort was futile, and the fire stole across. Just before this, while a small army of firemen were striving to save Chauncey street, the hot air generated by the fire raging in the rear blew out the entire glass front of No. 1 Chauncey street, occupied by Wright Bros., dealers in skins and furs. Firemen were in the building with a line of hose and were literally blown out into the street. One of them named Manning was out and torn in a frightful manner. His eyes were forced out of his head. At 10:40 a. m. the massive Wellington building at Chauncey and Bedford streets caught. The building was occupied by Pierce & Co., Lawrence & Co., and other dry goods commission firms. The building was flooded with water. In this building was located the big place concern of S. Williams & Co., and the whole of S. Williams & Co., and several other large firms, while on the Avon Place corner was located the Mount Vernon National bank. Parley, Harvey & Co., gentlemen furnishing establishment, on Chauncey street, was in flames shortly before 11 o'clock. At 11:30 the fire was well in hand and confined wholly to the block on the corner of Chauncey and Bedford streets and that opposite to the westward, occupied by Morse, Larrabee & Co., George P. Frost & Co. and Parley, Harvey & Co.

Loss, \$10,000,000.

The loss by to-day's fire is estimated to-night at \$10,000,000. The fire raged for six hours, and the burned district extends over two acres of ground, which was covered with structures of the best class. The fire was first seen bursting from the top of the Brown building, at Bedford and Kingston streets. It was over the elevator shaft, and probably originated in the shaft. The blaze was discovered by a letter-carrier, who notified a policeman. The officer turned in the alarm at the same box from which the great fire of 1872 was sounded. The latter fire started at Kingston and Summer streets.

Geography of the Fire.

The geography of the fire is as follows: Starting in the six-story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and occupied by Brown, Durrell & Co., dry goods dealers, at Bedford and Kingston streets, it spread to the Shoe and Leather Exchange building, another large granite structure adjoining on Bedford street; thence across Bedford street to the opposite corner; thence across Kingston street and along Bedford to Chauncey street, where it was stopped in the store of Parley, Harvey & Co., the upper stories of which were burned. Three stores along Chauncey street toward Summer were burned. On the south side of Bedford street the flames jumped across Kingston street from Brown, Durrell & Co.'s to a big card-stone building owned by F. L. Ames and occupied by Taylor Bros., and this was consumed. The great granite building known as the Naving block, at the corner of Chauncey street, was the next victim for the flames, and the entire block clear around Rowe place to Kingston street was consumed. Crossing Chauncey street the fire soon had a good hold on all the stores which are enclosed in Exeter place, a small street running from Harrison avenue to Chauncey street. Here the firemen got control. At Rowe place the fire was partially checked from going toward Essex street, but quickly moved toward the opposite side to the immense Allen and Larrabee buildings occupying the squares between Bedford street, Harrison avenue exten-

sion and Exeter place, at which point their further progress was checked.

Firms Burned Out.

The following named firms are burned out: Nos. 60 and 71 Bedford street—Brown, Durrell & Co.; Woonsocket Rubber company; Jordan Marsh & Co.'s store rooms. No. 90 Bedford street—Lamson & Hubbard, hatters. No. 85 Bedford street—Taylor Bros., wholesale clothiers. No. 57 Bedford street—Walker & Stetson, collars and shirts; George T. Quinn, shirts. Corner of Bedford and Chauncey streets—Smith, Hogg & Gardner, cotton goods, agents for the Tremont and Suffolk mills; Lamson & Co.; Sawyer Manufacturing company. No. 56 Bedford street—Joseph D. Ellis, collars and cuffs; Myer & Ruessell, underwear. No. 72 Chauncey street—Sanborn, Hannum & Co., carpets and oil cloths; Cluet, Comp & Co., collars and shirts; William Keith, jewelry. No. 75 Bedford street—S. Lucher, wholesale clothing. No. 59 Bedford street—Ewing Bros., notions. No. 52 Bedford street—S. Williams, cotton and woolen goods; Brigham & Co., women's goods; W. S. Strong & Co., women's Silver Lake company; H. F. Allen and R. J. Ford, commission merchants; Arnold Constable & Co., of New York; L. P. Gros, agent; Rothschild Bros.; Thomas Bell & Co., of Belfast; May, J. E. Worth, agent. No. 1 Rowe Place—A. S. Morrison & Bro., jerseys and yarn; Walker, Stetson & Sawyer, cotton goods.

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day," said the late Dr. J. H. Holland in Scribner's Magazine, "are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the biotized, all virtue went out of them." Failure of eyesight, headache, nervousness, extreme wakefulness, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, gradual failure of strength, and dropsical swelling—these are symptoms of kidney disease. I you neglect the symptoms you will eventually have Bright's disease. Warner's Safe Cure is the only specific which has ever been discovered for this disease. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, over his own signature said: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizen that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baltzy, druggist.

R. A. Gunn, M. D., dean and professor of surgery of the United States Medical College; editor of "Medical Tribune," author of "Gunn's New Improved Handbook of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," in referring to the use of Warner's Safe Cure in a case of Bright's disease, said, over his own signature: "I was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month. Within four months no tube casts could be found, and only a trace of albumin; and, as he expressed it, felt perfectly well. After this demonstration of its power, I prescribed it in full doses in both acute and chronic Bright's disease, with the most satisfactory results."

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertisement a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any effect on such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, &c. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baltzy's.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS. FINE COLORS THAT WASH OUT NOR FACE CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING PEERLESS DYES. 40 Colors. Sold by Druggists.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by For sale by Morgenthaler & Hiester.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Eye and Skin Ointment. A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by For sale by Morgenthaler & Hiester.

FOR RENT.

One double frame dwelling house situated on South East Street. Location given at once.

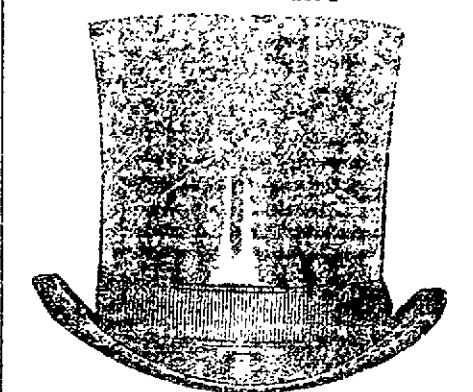
FOR SALE.

One frame dwelling, five rooms, good cellar.
One frame dwelling, 7 rooms, good cellar. Both on West Tremont street. One vacant lot. All cheap.

J. E. JOHNS' Insurance Agency, No. 9 N. Erie St.

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HOLIDAY GOODS In our Line



Fire Hats, Fire Blankets, Fire Kerosines, Fire Mufflers, Fire Underwear, Fire Umbrellas, Fire Night Shirts, Star brand, Fire Collars and Cuffs, Fire Waists, Star brand, Fire Push Cars, Fire Sled Cars.

GIVE US A CALL. SPANGLER & CO.



WOMEN AND MICE.

The reason a woman is afraid of a mouse is a profound mystery—indeed, it has never been very clearly proven that she is. But some women are constantly in such a nervous, irritable condition that the slightest thing alarms and startles them. The cause of this nervous state of affairs is usually some functional derangement, some disturbance or painful irregularity, some derangement or peculiar weakness incident to her sex, or it may be due to inflammation, ulceration, or displacement of some of the pelvic viscera, or to other organic lesions peculiar to her sex. From whichever cause it may arise, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive remedy, so certain in its curative results that its manufacturers sell it, through druggists, under a guarantee of giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP. NO DUST OR DIRT. NO SMOKE OR SMELL. ENAMELINE AN IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE POLISH. NEVER BURNS OR STAINS. NO BRUSH REQUIRED. IT PASTE IN TIN BOX. SAVING THE WORK.

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C. L. & W. Railroad. In effect February 3, 1889.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.	No. 23.	No. 24.	No. 25.	No. 26.	No. 27.	No. 28.	No. 29.	No. 30.	No. 31.	No. 32.	No. 33.	No. 34.	No. 35.	No. 36.	No. 37.	No. 38.	No. 39.	No. 40.	No. 41.	No. 42.	No. 43.	No. 44.	No. 45.	No. 46.	No. 47.	No. 48.	No. 49.	No. 50.	No. 51.	No. 52.	No. 53.	No. 54.	No. 55.	No. 56.	No. 57.	No. 58.	No. 59.	No. 60.	No. 61.	No. 62.	No. 63.	No. 64.	No. 65.	No. 66.	No. 67.	No. 68.	No. 69.	No. 70.	No. 71.	No. 72.	No. 73.	No. 74.	No. 75.	No. 76.	No. 77.	No. 78.	No. 79.	No. 80.	No. 81.	No. 82.	No. 83.	No. 84.	No. 85.	No. 86.	No. 87.	No. 88.	No. 89.	No. 90.	No. 91.	No. 92.	No. 93.	No. 94.	No. 95.	No. 96.	No. 97.	No. 98.	No. 99.	No. 100.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Massillon Independent.

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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
Six Months \$5.00
One Year \$9.00
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One Year \$1.00
Six Months .75
Three Months .50

The Independent's Telephone No. 143.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

Under the provisions of the order of the commissioner of railroads, within thirty days from to-day, the safety gates at Main and Tremont streets should be in operation.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks that Congressman McKinley has his place in the House, and suggests that those who have already nominated him for governor of Ohio had better wait until the frost is on the ground.

From the Chicago News of December 2: "Grand total first eleven installments (for the world's fair) \$1,777,900." From the New York Sun December 4: "Total for the same purpose) to date, \$5,096,240." It is money that makes the world's fairs go.

In the next legislature there will be thirty-nine lawyers, thirty-four farmers, nine editors, four mechanics, two manufacturers, one coal miner, one laborer, one minister, one manager of coal mines, and a lot of what Mr. Venus would call "assorted various."

The maintenance of a direct internal tax upon American made products for government support, and the abolition of the duty upon imports, is one of the absurdities proposed by the last Democratic congress that must now give way to a more rational method.

There has been a good deal of talk about stinging New York and generous Chicago, in the world's fair talk, but according to the Chicago News the exposition capital stock shows a grand total of \$1,146,500, and according to the statement of the New York guarantee fund, that city has raised \$4,937,908. It is just as well to bear these things in mind.

Virgil P. Kline and Calvin S. Brice are to help, celebrate the anniversary of St. Cleveland's tariff pronouncement at Canton, on the same platform. Mr. Kline having publicly denounced Mr. Brice as a senatorial aspirant, looking upon him as a man prepared to purchase the honor as a piece of merchandise, it will be interesting to see them greet each other.

Kate Field, the great brainy woman who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is to have a national independent review—"Kate Field's Washington." In a prospectus to the press she says:

I believe in Washington as the hub of a great nation.

I believe that the capital of a republic of 60,000,000 of human beings is the locality for a review knowing no sectional prejudices and loving truth better than party.

I believe that "men and women are eternally equal and eternally different;" hence I believe there is a fair field in Washington for a national weekly edited by a woman.

I believe in home industries; in a reduced tariff; in civil-service reform; in extending our commerce; in American shipping; in strengthening our army and navy; in temperance which does not mean enforcing total abstinence on one's neighbor, in personal liberty.

The price of steel rails in this country has advanced about nine dollars a ton within the last three months. In England the price within the last six months has advanced nearly double the former price. In both cases the reasons have been almost identical—the general prosperity; although in England more than in the United States the advance has been owing to activity in railroad building. That such an activity will spring up in this country it is not doubted. The policy of this country has enabled our iron interests to participate in this extraordinary state of things, otherwise we would be at the mercy of English manufacturers, as we have been in former times when the prices have advanced. Protection and home competition is the thing for American interests.—Pittsburgh Times.

DRESBACH ON THE SENATORSHIP.

He Pronounces for Ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick.

A straight effort was made yesterday to ascertain the choice of the Rev. Dresbach, member-elect of the legislature, on his choice for senator, but he gracefully, yet peremptorily, declined to be interviewed on the question. Knowing the weight, however, that his preference would have in solving the matter, the reporter was not dismayed, nor did he give up hope of securing the position of the embryo law maker. To-day the gentleman in the presence of several witnesses, unqualifiedly declared that he was in favor of the Hon. John G. Warwick. The expression was voluntary, and was addressed to Mr. Warwick, who was one of the listening party. The number of ballots he would stick to, his choice was not stated, and as his declaration to an Enquirer reporter at Columbus was that he would support whoever his constituents wanted, and he has discovered that Mr. Warwick is their choice, his vote in caucus may now be watched with interest by those who elected him.

A GREAT CONSOLIDATION SCHEME

To Get all the Miners into One Large Grand Organization.

A convention of miners was held at Mansfield, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, and resolutions adopted favorable to local organization. Master Workman Rae and Secretary Patrick McBryde, of the N. P. U., were present. Resolutions were also adopted calling on the officers of national organizations to co-operate for the general welfare.

During the absence of the Committee on Credentials J. B. Rae said he was prepared to go as far as any man to solidify the miners into one organization. He was sharply answered by Secretary McBryde, who said that the N. P. U. stood ready to meet them for that purpose at any time. This led to a very interesting conversation, in which both officials agreed that there should be only one national fund. The delegates present said that Secretary McBryde will go to Massillon to lay matters before President John McBride and that it was likely that Messrs. Rae and Watchorn will attend the Interstate convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 18th of December, when an arrangement will likely be arrived at.

Secretary McBryde was seen regarding the above, but would neither deny nor affirm it.

During a discussion between Secretaries McBryde and Watchorn, at the Home hotel, Mr. Watchorn intimated his willingness to meet with officials of other miners' organizations for the purpose of forming a united organization. If such a union was consummated it would include nearly 93,000 miners and nine laborers in the United States and would be the first general organization ever formed.

The foregoing is in substance an article that appeared in the Pittsburgh Times of yesterday. Mr. McBryde arrived in Massillon this morning and has been in conference with President John McBride of this city.

Both of these gentlemen were seen by THE INDEPENDENT, and all that can be learned is that an invitation will be extended to the officials of N. A. 135, to meet the Indianapolis convention, there to discuss ways and means of bringing about a united organization.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN REQUIRED TO ATTEND SCHOOL.

A Very Important Ohio Law, Whose Operations Will Begin on January 1, 1890.

As the first of the new year is nearly at hand when an important law passed by the last legislature will go into effect, it is well to give the text of the measure, so that all may thoroughly understand its provisions:

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, That all parents, guardians and other persons who have care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and every parent, guardian, or other persons having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public or private school for a period of not less than twenty weeks in city districts in each year, ten weeks of which, at least, shall be consecutive, and in village and township districts not less than sixteen weeks in each year, eight of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the superintendent of the public, private or parochial schools in cities, or by authority of the board of education in villages and townships, when it shall have been shown to the satisfaction of said superintendent, or said board, that the physical or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his, her or their attendance at school, or that said child or children are taught at home by some qualified person or persons in such branches as are usually taught in primary school.

SECTION 5.—That all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years who are habitual truants from school, or while in attendance at any public or private school are incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct; and all children between said ages, and all minors between the ages of 14 and 16 who cannot read and write the English language, who absent themselves habitually from school, and habitually wander about the streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed juvenile disorderly persons, and subject to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 15.—This act shall take effect January 1, 1890.

ELBERT L. LAMPTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM C. LYON,
President of the Senate.
Passed April 15, 1889.

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

THE DECEMBER MEETING EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING.

Involving the Election of Officers, Valuable Reports, Interesting Discussions, Entertaining Recitations, and Elaborate Hospitality.

The last taste is always the sweetest, and this seems to be a truism that applies to the meetings of the Horticultural Society as well. With such vast experience among lavish hosts it would be dangerous perhaps to institute comparisons, but all agreed that the December meeting, held on Wednesday at the commodious residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Russell, East Tremont street, Massillon, was thoroughly delightful in every way, and Mrs. Russell, ably seconded by her husband, proved to be my Lady Bountiful, who not only entertained her many guests at dinner, but insisted that those who lived in the east end, and had, therefore, to remain in town until late at night, should also take tea and spend the evening. It is needless to say that there was grateful union in the passage of the resolution of appreciation, and that the recollections of the day will long be green.

President Rockhill called the meeting to order at 11, and regular business was despatched rapidly, in order to give time for the special work. Mr. Rockhill spoke of having followed Mr. Niesz's suggestion of the month before, of putting some hard Vicar of Wakefield pears in his cellar, bringing them forth some two weeks later mellow and delicious. Mr. Berlin advised going slow before adopting the Vicar of Wakefield, as success with it was by no means regular.

The secretary read a letter from John Mock, of Louisville, a former very useful member, who desired to thank the society for reports, regretting also that his illness, nervous prostration, had prevented his attending the meetings for a year.

Mr. Roth moved that a committee be named to present candidates for officers to be filed.

The chair named Lewis Essig, of Canton; B. T. Berlin and Miss Slusser, of Louisville; James Baylies, of Massillon; and W. D. Oberlin, of Tuscarawas township.

Mr. Bitzer announced a meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Columbus, beginning Wednesday, December 11, and lasting three days. Mr. Bitzer expressed regret that only two members of the Stark county society belonged to the state organization, and was especially sorry that the doings of the Stark county society did not appear in the state report. As this was simply because local reports had not been forwarded, he moved that the monthly reports of the Stark county society, and a special annual report to be prepared by the secretary, be sent to the state secretary. Carried.

Mr. Bitzer next moved that two delegates be named to represent the Stark county society in the state society. Carried. Mr. Bitzer and Mrs. S. O. Eggert were at once chosen. Later in the day Mr. Bitzer stated that cash premiums were offered by the state society for the best market variety of apples, and varieties for desert. He agreed to take with him for exhibit such specimens as should be entrusted to his care, if left in the agricultural rooms at the court house, by next Tuesday. It is greatly hoped that Stark county so abundantly deserving of honorable mention, will furnish material for an exhibit which will win the laurels it should have.

The executive committee reported places for the meetings of 1890, which, unless again revised after this publication will be as follows: January—Louisville; February—residence of John McGregor, Canton; March—blank; April—at the Sheriff's residence, Canton; May—residence of J. S. Coxey, near Massillon; June—fair grounds; July—no meeting; August—Crystal Springs; September—residence of Mr. Penrock near Marlboro; October—no meeting; November—residence of Mrs. Williamson, near North Lawrence; December—residence of Lewis Essig, near Canton. Mr. Shaub suggested a March meeting at Massillon.

Sheriff-elect Kridler was named a committee of one to bring in new members who would long ago have joined had they any idea of the pleasure and profit of the one dollar investment.

Mr. Baylies, on behalf of the executive committee, stated that difficulty had been encountered in settling the matter of printing for the coming year, owing to the irregularity of the bids. He desired a special committee to deal with this subject. He also said that the holding of but ten meetings per year, when the constitution specified twelve, was an evasion of a duty and he gave notice that he would move an amendment to the constitution, limiting the number of yearly meetings to ten, at the next session.

Mr. McGregor moved that the matter of settling the printing contract be referred back to the executive committee with power to act. Carried.

Dinner, and a splendid one too, interrupted the proceedings until 2 p. m.

NOMENCLATURE.
Your committee on nomenclature find the following apples on the table: one by C. K. Smith we would call Hubbard's none such; two by B. T. Berlin, we would call St. George, the other we cannot name. Two by D. M. Slusser, one we would call Tulpehocken, the other we cannot name. One by Henry Beatty we think an off apple: a very good apple. All very nice.

FLOWERS.
Mrs. C. W. Faust exhibits a large and very beautiful bouquet of many varieties of g-raniums, carnations, fuchsias, ageratum, r-rses, lantana, heliotrope, begonia, marigolds, mountain daisy, hardy chrysanthemum, and paty-pan-ivy; Mrs. Eggert displays four varieties of chrysanthemum, wandering Jew, skeleton and fern geraniums.

ALLIE SAYLER,
ADA SLUSSER,
KATE McDOWELL.
APPLES.
Our hostess has a fine display of apples of several different varieties, among which are some very fine Potterskears russetts; D. M. Slusser has Hyde's Keeper, Wells, Baldwin, Rambo, Fallawaldor, Russett and Famous; S. H. Rockhill has King and Bellflower; B. T. Berlin has

Hyde's Keeper, Hubbardson, Pawnee, Wagner, Wm. F. Slusser has Orange Sweet, Baldwin, Baltimore, Peck's Pleasant, Ohio Nonpareil, Fallawaldor, Seek-no-further, Belmont, Rhode Island Greening, and Grape; Henry Beatty has King, fine specimen; S. and C. A. Kridler have Grimes' Golden, Ohio Pippin, Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Baltimore, Ben Davis, Fallawaldor, and Ohio Nonpareil. All the specimens are in a fine state of preservation, especially some specimens of Ohio Nonpareil and Orange Sweet, which are in a fine state of preservation for the season.

W. D. OBERLIN,
C. A. KRIDER,
HENRY BEATTY.

VEGETABLES.

Your committee on vegetables finds on exhibition by William Kitzmiller one Menkel Weitzel, just ordinary size. He said he raised between six and seven tons from a quarter of an acre. He considers them a very profitable feed for stock and milk cows. One sample of lettuce by C. W. Faust; good sample for the season.

W. WISE,
H. R. ROHRER.

THE ELECTION.

The harmonious election of officers occupied considerable time, Vice President Essig meanwhile occupying the chair, Mr. Rockhill having left to escape being re-elected, and failing by a large majority. Mr. Kridler moved that the official report of the election be limited to a statement of the result, and in accordance therewith only the names are given, as follows:

President, S. H. Rockhill; vice president, Mrs. C. Russell; secretary, Mrs. S. O. Eggert; treasurer, Henry Beatty; executive committee, M. Bitzer, J. N. Shaub, B. T. Berlin.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Q. Will it pay to use a sub soil plow on ground where you wish to plant berries?

Mr. Wise said that if it was a stiff soil the use of a plow would be a good thing, but in loose soil unnecessary. Mr. Faust endorsed sub-soil plowing.

Mr. Faust gave the Canada thistle a thorough overhauling, and with reason, for he had seen too many about the county. Mr. McGregor inquired if there was not a statute prohibiting farmers from allowing them to go to seed. Mr. Rockhill said that there was, and that those who knew of cases should report them to the committee on noxious weeds, whose members were empowered a year ago to prosecute. Mr. Russell gave his observations in New England and elsewhere, and spoke in most vigorous terms of the necessity for keeping the weed down. Farmers should report cases at once. Mr. Lawrence announced successful eradication by cutting down the stalks, and using salt liberally. Mr. Faust looked upon sparrows and salad birds as largely responsible for the distribution of the seed.

Miss Florence Erwin, of Canton, one of the most gifted elocutionists in this part of Ohio, entertained the society with a recitation that had both humor and pathos. Her reading gave a great deal of evident pleasure to all.

PRESIDENT ROCKHILL'S ADDRESS.

President Rockhill when he prepared his essay, thought it was to be a valedictory, but it answered the purpose for a salutatory, and is full of sense, "horse sense," if the expression is allowable, and here it is:

I did not at the beginning of my administration deliver an address thanking the members for the honor they had conferred upon me, because at that time I did not feel very thankful, but now that the year is drawing to a close, I may indulge in a spirit of thankfulness for the kindness and helpfulness of all the members in carrying on the work of the organization. In retiring from the honorable position to which your ballots called me, permit me to make a few suggestions which I hope may awaken some new thought among our members, and prompt to renewed action.

"That boy is too smart for a farmer," he ought to learn some profession," is a saying which, in one form of expression or another, has done incalculable mischief to the farm industry, and has not been productive of any corresponding good to anybody else, for if the farmer ceases to yield an increase, the days of other industries will soon be numbered.

The thought embodied in the saying is false and misleading in all its bearings. It deserves, and will receive the condemnation of every intelligent farmer in Stark county, for if there is one occupation, which, in its successful operation, requires a knowledge of all the others, it is the farmer's. If there be any occupation which, more than another, requires the exercise of every faculty of mind and body, that occupation is the farmer's. While it is true that in spite of the efforts of parents to make lawyers, and doctors, and preachers of the "smart" boys, the dullard left at home has been compelled to exercise such skill, patience, and judgment, and study in order to comprehend the trade of the farmer, that he has surpassed his smart professional brother on the road, even to intellectual fame; yet this is no excuse for turning the bright boy into the comparatively barren field of professional life, while the green pastures and rich gardens of the farm, yield such an abundance of food, good for the cultivation of body, mind and heart. From no other source has come so many great men and women as from the homes of farmers, and, at the same time, from no other profession has there been such a systematic effort to rob it of the best material out of which to make great men and women.

The requirements of the farm are so varied, and require the exercise of so much intelligence, judgment, patience, integrity, genius and everything that goes to make up the character of a great man, that the boy who sticks to the farm, and comes any where near mastering the reasons he is compelled to learn, soon finds himself morally, intellectually and physically broad and shouldered above his smart brother who has studied law, and finds himself, even in his early manhood, enfeebled in body, narrow in experience and the chances for heaven two to one against him.

At nearly every step in the farmer's life he must learn a new trade. You send your boy to the barn to take charge of the team. He must be a bright boy if he has mastered that department of farm work, after ten years of daily practice. To feed, water, curry, harness, hitch and handle the horse is an accomplishment that few men or women attain. It takes muscles, brains, and a self control that few possess. In short, the boy who would manage a horse well must have at least good "horse sense" himself to begin with—a requisite not at all absolutely necessary in the lawyer, doctor or preacher,

and no disrespect for these honorable professions either. The staid, ring-boned, heavy horses, horses blind of an eye, and maimed and halt, bear me witness that the raising, caring for and management of the horse is a trade not yet well learned by the farmers, and beyond the possibilities of the professional man. But the farmer must deal with the horse, brains or no brains, and I am constrained to believe that very often in the treatment of this magnificent animal it is given with too little judgment, and a lamentable want of good "horse sense." Learn how, and then be good to your horse. A mediocre may keep a store, or a set of books, but it takes brains, humanity and good wholesome food to keep a horse. The carpenter may succeed if he has a "mechanical eye," but for the sake of convenience and economy, all the genius that the carpenter needs the farmer ought to have, and is the loser if he has not. Oftentimes the farmer expends, in time and money, twice as much as some trifling repairs ought to cost, because he is not mechanic enough to do it himself.

The farmer ought to know as much law as the average lawyer; if he does not he will learn the most important feature of the legal profession when he comes to pay the fee for legal advice, that common sense ought to have given him with out a cent to pay.

The farmer ought to know as much about the laws of health, rest and recreation as the doctor. He ought to know how to provide against the deadly miasma that rises from stagnant pools of water which lie contiguous to his dwelling. If he does not, and sickness sets in and he must send five miles for the doctor, the patient, if he does not die before the doctor arrives, is pretty sure to die soon after. To make the farmer's family anything like safe, the farmer's wife and daughters ought to be encyclopedias of hygiene and surgery. This, of course, requires brains, not absolutely necessary in many of the professions and clerkships.

Last summer I saw a man planting an apple orchard in a marshy piece of ground, thinking, I suppose, that it would be protected by the hills on either side. I have no doubt that the "smart" boys of that family, if there were any, have learned some profession, and may be doing well. This man might have made a merchant or doctor or real estate agent, but life is too short for him to make a farmer; at upward of fifty years he has not learned how or where or when to plant an orchard, and it will take him twenty years to find out that his orchard in the swamp will not thrive well, and then his three score years and ten will have been accomplished, and it will be too late for him to profit by his experience. As he is not a member of the Stark County Horticultural Society, he cannot get the benefits of the experience of others.

What to plant, where to plant and how to plant are things covering a vast field of knowledge, which the farmer must know or be forever at a disadvantage in what he has for use or for market. To handle the cultivator, the plow, the harrow, the mowing machine, the binder, with perhaps a fructious or a vicious team, are accomplishments requiring the exercise of almost superhuman skill, patience and judgment. Yet the farmer must master all these things under ever changing difficulties; and the kid-gloved merchant or professor thinks the farmer "don't know much," while he himself could not harness or hitch the team to one of these implements much less handle them afterwards, and the chances are that he, like thousands of others, would fail if he would try to learn.

The graduate of West Point may know much about war and how to manage an army of men, but let him don his war paint and go to the barn of our genial hostess and attempt to milk one of her beautiful Jersey cows, and unless he has had in re drill in milking cows than he has had in handling armies, he will not be like the colored troops who, it is said, "went into the fight 100,000 strong and came out stronger than they went in," but he will be utterly routed and demoralized.

Did any of your professional men or women ever try to teach a calf to drink milk from a bucket? It is both a science and an art. You have doubtless all heard the story of the preacher who carried the farmer's daughter; but my essay would be incomplete without the illustration it affords, and so I reproduce it: The sensible little wife thought that home would not be much of a home without a cow, a pig and some chickens, and as they brought from her farm some fine young cow, with a calf three days old, which they determined to raise. On Sunday morning they had put on their best clothes and were just starting to church where our hero expected to electrify his audience with the grandest sermon he had ever prepared, when it occurred to him that he had not fed the calf. Leaving his wife to wait for him at the gate, he hastened to the barn with the bucket of milk, which the wife had placed just outside the kitchen door. He knew the mild eyed bovine nugget was hungry, and felt a thrill of satisfaction in his soul as he thought, "I'll feed this calf with temporal food, and then away, like the good shepherd, to feed my flock on the word of eternal life." He held the bucket before the calf, but it would not look at it, he seemed to be rather greedy to "touch the hem" of his Sunday clothes. He gave it his fingers and lead its mountings towards the milk; but the moment its lips touched the fluid the calf sprang back with fright. It came forward again—the preacher put the bucket down and with the fingers of his right hand in the calf's mouth he placed his left hand gently on its head, and bore it down into the milk—calves as well as preachers are sometimes inspired—this calf, which is really the first hero of this tale, now took one deep "inspiration," filling his nostrils with lacteal fluid. Frightened and stung, he jerked his head from the bucket, and with one fell "snort" he sent the main body of his inspiration in a sort of a "necroscopic shower" over the best suit of clothes of hero number two.

Hero number two now having received the necessary inspiration, seized the other calf by the ears and delivered the following peroration: "If it wasn't for the love of the Lord Jesus Christ which I have in my heart I'd ram you—head through the bottom of the bucket." Just then the calf with tremendous effort succeeded in upsetting the bucket, and all the milk except what the minister's shoes held was wasted on the ground.

Now I do not pretend to say that the minister was not competent to preach a magnificent sermon, but it does appear

that he had not sense enough to know better than to attempt to teach a calf to drink, with his Sunday go-to-meeting clothes on. And that he had not enough of the love of the Lord in his heart to teach him not to be mad, because a calf three days old didn't know as much about drinking milk as he did at thirty years.

One more thought and I close. The unwelcome fact stares us in the face that the wealth of this nation is being surely and rapidly transferred from the farmer to the banker, the monopolist and the millionaire. In 1840, 60 per cent. of the wealth of the nation was in the hands of the farmer. In 1880 only about 40 per cent. Now I am not here to say that this change is all due to legislation against the farmer and in favor of the monopolist, but I do say that unless the farmer becomes something of a politician, and thinks for himself, and votes as he thinks, the process must forever go on—the farmer getting poorer and the railroad getting richer. The question was before our legislature last winter to reduce railroad fares to two cents per mile. It was defeated because the men we elected to the legislature represented a few hundred railroad owners and did not represent the masses who elected them. And "worst off and most to be deplored," the farmer was the first man to "toss his ready cap in the air" and "lift up his voice in screeching shouts" for the election of these same misrepresenters of his interests, because they happened to belong to his party.

Will the farmers ever learn that part of their profession, which will enable them to manage the affairs of the state and the interests of the masses, and against the monopolist, corrupt politician and hoodler? If the smart boys stay on the farm they will do it! If not, then the hand writing may be seen on the wall, "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Once more I thank you.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The executive committee reported that it had duly considered the several propositions from various newspapers in the county, for publishing the reports a d other work, and recommended that the contract be again awarded to the Independent Company, of Massillon. The report was adopted.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the hosts for their entertainment. The next meeting will be held at Louisville.

NEW MEMBERS.
Charles K. Smith, Massillon.
John E. Heintzleman, Navarre.

RENEWALS.
J. P. Lawrence, North Lawrence.
A. McGregor, Canton.
Watson Wise, Canton.
J. N. Shaub, Canton.
H. R. Rohrer, Canton.
Michael Bitzer, New Berlin.
N. J. Smith, Massillon.
James Baylies.
Clement Russell.
J. K. McDowell.
Lewis Essig, Canton.
J. F. Roth, Canton.
John Hardgrove, North Lawrence.

TIRED OF EXISTENCE.

TWO FEARLESS MEN PREVENT A SUICIDE.

A Woman's Home Life so Unpleasant that She Courts Relief From it by Attempted Removal to Another.

An apparently heart-broken woman—made so by an unbearable domestic existence—premeditatedly attempted, Sunday evening, to terminate her troubles and "fly to others she knew not of" by laying down her life. About 7 o'clock Sunday, Andy Aunding, an employe of the window glass works, entered the mayor's office in an excited manner and informed the quartette holding down the chairs that a woman was sitting on the W. & L. E. track directly south of South street, and been there more than an hour, refused to move or give any reason why she was there, and that a coal train would be due in a short time.

Officer Erie, ably supported by a reporter, went immediately with the excited man and, upon arriving at the place designated, found the situation as represented. A woman wearing rubber shoes, a check apron, her head covered only with an old straw which also concealed her face, was sitting on one of the ties close to the track. When the life-saving crew got close to the figure the shawl was drawn more closely and tightly over her features and deep, affecting sobs were the only response to the first questions put as to why she was there and who she was. A muffled voice through the shawl declared that the questioners should not find out who she was, and the officer was compelled to forcibly expose two hidden countenances.

The trio gazed upon the features of Mrs. Kinehart Klotz, wife of the fiddler leader of Klotz's orchestra, and the sobs grew more pronounced when the bright moonlight revealed her identity. In answer to questions the woman coolly and emphatically stated that she was waiting there to be killed, the only reason she would give being that she was "tired of life."

She was told she would have to accompany the officer up town; she unwillingly did so, and was taken to the city prison. The persuasive powers of her two companions were exerted to the utmost to ascertain the cause of her determination to commit suicide, and she acquiesced by stating that her husband was "drunk and lying around all the time and she couldn't stand it any longer." She said he did not abuse her, physically, but was in the habit of staying out nearly all night drinking and sleeping at home in the day time. Her family, she said, consisted of four children, the oldest a boy of 10, the youngest being twins 2½ years old.

After sitting in the lockup for a short time she became composed and consented to return home if the officer would bring her husband up and agree to not tell anybody what had occurred. During her talk she said her intention was to jump in the river, but when she got on the bridge at Tremont street she thought the water was not deep enough for the purpose. Before leaving home she wrote a note, found by her children, which declared her intention of seeking death in the river.

The husband took her home about 9 o'clock, and the sad warning should result in a reformation of the ways of life of the head of the family.

Lost—The opportunity of a life if you do not buy a pair of our men's 50c velvet slippers. J. D. Frank & Co.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The next K. of P. dance will be given New Years eve.

Our 50c velvet slippers surprise everybody. J. D. Frank & Co.

The report of the Horticultural Society will be found on the last page.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Luckner, of South Erie street, last night.

The parochial school connected with St. John's church opened its doors Monday.

An "original invalid" pension has been granted Zach Lee, of Massillon. The man is dead.

A telegram received on Thursday announced the safe arrival of the Warthorst family at Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Massillon Equal Rights Association will hold its regular meeting Friday, at 2:30 p. m., at the G. A. R. hall.

The advance agent of Gorman's minstrels is in the city arranging for their appearance one week from to-day.

The death of Squire Rogers creates a vacancy which will not likely be supplied until the next spring election.

William Crooks has so far regained strength as to make his removal, to-day, from the residence of his sister to his own home possible.

The bondsmen of John T. Roller, the defaulting city clerk of Youngstown, decline to settle the shortage of \$2,236.60, and will stand a suit.

Hess, Snyder & Co., learned Saturday that they have won the patent right suit brought against the Cleveland Co-operative Stove Company.

Deputy Sheriff Owens was in the city yesterday serving papers, and also had a property belonging to John C. Corey, on Canal street, appraised.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold their annual bazar next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, December 10 and 11, at the People's hall.

The Tippecanoe stone quarry will be sold at public outcry, by the trustee on the ground, on December 18. The property has been appraised at \$14,000.

The Navarre Independent reports the case of a man named Rife, at Bolivar, who, while drunk, ate a piece of soap, believing it to be cheese. He died next day.

Joseph Scott, who left Massillon at the age of 25, died at Markle, Ind., at the age of 65. Mr. Markle left here forty years ago, and was a brother of the Rev. W. O. Siffert's mother.

George Giltz was locked up over night on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was released Saturday morning on his own recognizance and will have a hearing this evening.

The members of the C. Y. M. A. went entertained. Dr. Williamson, Gust Paul, Frank Clementz and Chas. Gabele did a little speech-making, and a number of Cantonians did likewise.

Mr. Frank Hoover, of Minneapolis, one who was injured in the terrible Tribune building fire, has wired his brothers here that his burns about the neck are not of a serious character.

Samuel Higer, aged about 70 years, who resided on the Richville road near the city limits, died from a stroke of apoplexy Saturday morning. He leaves a widow and grown son by his first wife.

Arrangements have been definitely made with Prof. Stickles, of Akron, to give instructions in dancing, and he will be here one week from Wednesday evening. He can accommodate about thirty couples.

Daniel H. Stoehr has resigned the presidency of the Canton Baking Powder Company, on account of his increasing home duties and has sold his interest in that moving concern to Joseph Berger of Canton.

The Water Company's expert engineer is very busy examining every inch of ground hereabouts, and believes that when he gets done he will be able to make such recommendations as will vastly improve the service.

The supper given last night by the Daughters of Veterans was made especially entertaining by the quaint old-fashioned costumes worn by the members of the order, who conducted the enterprise.

Jake Huwig, driver of Richeimer's delivery wagon, undertook to catch a colt belonging to Mart Nist, on Front street, Thursday, and received a kick from the animal in the forehead. The injury is not a serious one, but the young man will be disfigured.

On August 25, 1884, while Tobias Schott was bookkeeper for P. Sailer, he mailed a letter to Castle Garden, N. Y. Mr. Sailer's name being printed on the envelope and a request that it be returned in thirty days if not called for. It came back to day.

The long considered plan of the employees of Russell & Co.'s works of organizing a mutual insurance society, which was brought to notice in this paper months ago, is likely now to be soon carried out. One meeting for the purpose has already been held, which over 300 of the men attended. The society is to take the place of the relief papers frequently passed among them. Full particulars will be given in this paper as they develop.

Cards have been received in this city for the marriage of Mr. William H. Bucher to Miss Carrie West, at Kingston, New Mexico, December 17. Until recent years Mr. Bucher was one of the young society men of Canton.

Frank Cross, a W & L E. brakeman, has gone to his home in Washington, Pa., to recover from the effects of a bad squeeze given Saturday night to his left hand, between two cars. The thumb had to be amputated in consequence.

"Dr." Clark, alias Chas. F. Hushmann, alias Geo. Mertz, was arraigned before Justice Frantz to answer to the charge of obtaining money from R. A. Pinn under false pretenses, and was sent to the county jail in default of \$300 bail.

Dr. and Mrs. I. B. Garrigues delightfully entertained a very few friends last night, after the piano recital, to meet Miss Stevens and Mrs. Hoynes. Miss Stevens, who came directly from Chicago to Massillon, left this morning for Tiffin.

The accumulation of mud, pure and unfiltered mud, in the delicate portion of the motor which supplies THE INDEPENDENT printing department with power, suddenly brought operations to a standstill Monday afternoon, and delayed the paper about an hour and a half, while the mechanics were at work.

Mr. Z. T. Baltzly has purchased the handsome new residence of Mr. S. R. Wells, on East Main street, in part exchanging therefor some finely located lots on Wellman and Cedar streets. Mr. Wells will retain possession of his present home until spring.

"Frank Hoover, printer, burned about the neck" is the brief language in the Associated Press description of one of the injured at the Minneapolis Tribune building fire. Mr. Hoover is an old Massillon boy, and his family here feel relieved to know that he is among the saved.

There is current talk to the effect that an effort will be made to dispense with the office of justice of the peace made vacant by the death of Justice Rogers, the argument being that two justices can transact all the business and have time to sit besides. It is said the resident attorneys will favor abolishing the office. The power in the premises rests with the judge of the common pleas court.

The teachers in the Sunday school of St. John's Evangelical church presented the pastor, the Rev. O. W. Schettler, with handsome crayon portraits of himself and wife last Wednesday night. The presentation was a complete surprise, the occasion being Mr. Schettler's fifty-second birthday. About twenty teachers and the same number of members of the congregation witnessed the pleasant event. A lunch was served afterward.

C. H. Rudolph missed a silver watch Wednesday afternoon, after having waited on a widow residing on the West Side, who is supplied with abundant resources. His suspicions were aroused, and calling Constable Shepley to his aid, insisted on searching the lady in a store in which she was found. The missing watch was discovered in her hand satchel and was taken amidst her protestations of innocence, in which she even ventured to claim the property as her own.

The election of officers of Lincoln Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics, took place last night, the result being as follows: A. R. Grant, councillor; E. F. Myers, vice councillor; H. R. Riss, assistant recording secretary; Daniel Felix, conductor; Harry Blocker, inside sentinel; Frank Poe, outside sentinel; Samuel Oberlin, warden; C. B. Arthur, financial secretary; Geo. Curley treasurer; A. E. Spalding, recording secretary; Wm. Welker, trustee; O. P. Kline, representative.

The Louisville Courier Journal says of the death of Miss Baker: "Mrs. Irwin Baker Goodman, the beautiful young wife of Dr. Henry M. Goodman, died of peritonitis at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. Baker, at 212 East Gray street, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, after an illness of but a few days. One year and three days ago the residence of Mrs. Baker was the scene of happiness, and on that day Miss Irwin Baker was joined in marriage to Dr. Goodman. But a week ago Mrs. Goodman was taken ill at the residence of her husband, No. 828 Third street, and at her request she was taken to her mother's home. She rapidly grew worse and last night death overtook her."

The Work of Four Years.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp, at St. Timothy's church, Sunday morning, prefaced an appropriate sermon, by a brief statement of the work accomplished in the four years of his pastorate. He has baptized 126 persons, confirmed 85, married 28 couples, and officiated at 49 funerals. When he became rector of the church there were 93 communicants, to whom have been added 114. By deaths, removals and other causes, the congregation has lost 42 leaving the number of communicants at the present time, 165. The offerings of the church to missions amount to \$1,530.26. Mr. Kemp said nothing about the non-denominational industrial school which he founded and pushed to a successful conclusion, or a number of other enterprises to which he has given a helping hand. If the coming four years result in the accomplishment of as many objects as the past, there will be cause for rejoicing on all sides.

PERSONALITIES.

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht are at Washington.

Judge Wm. R. Day and George D. Saxton were in the city this afternoon.

Clara Snyder has accepted a situation as clerk at Dielhenn Bros.' china hall.

Mr. Rudolph H. Mayner, of Ashland, is visiting with M. Pfug, on South Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Pfug, of South Erie street, have returned from a visit with friends in Ashland.

Mr. Frank Ewalt, of Newark, O., formerly of this place, is spending a few days with friends in this city.

General Manager Oscar Townsend of the C. & L. & W. road, breakfasted at the Hotel Conrad this morning.

Mrs. Mary Reed Lawson, of Denver, Col., is visiting in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. D. Claymen, 72 North street.

Evan Jones, of Knoxville, Tenn., formerly superintendent of the Corns Iron Works, is visiting his Massillon friends.

Mrs. P. N. Stone, Miss A. E. Bruce and Miss M. E. Storz made up an Elyria party that dined at the Hotel Conrad to-day.

Benjamin Doll, one of the well known farmers on the plains, left last night for California, where he has business interests demanding his attention.

Miss Lou Willenborz and her guests, the Misses Pence and Esterly, have returned to Wooster to resume their studies.

Mr. John A. Jones, who is one of Hess Snyder & Co.'s travelling salesmen, turned up in Massillon on Saturday, accompanied by a new Mrs. Jones.

Tom Reed gave a delightful little dancing party to his friends at his home on Main street last Saturday night. The Misses Nellie Altekase and Frank Barnaby, of Canton, were present.

Invitations are out for a company to be given by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Barnes, and Mr. William T. Kuhns, at the beautiful new Barnes residence, 199 North Cleveland avenue, Canton, on Friday evening.

Gen. A. J. Werner, of Marietta, "Silver Dollar" Warner as he is sometimes called, was at the Hotel Conrad yesterday, leaving for his home on the late train. He had just returned from the St. Louis silver convention. General Warner is an elderly, sturdy looking gentleman, whose appearance is decidedly prepossessing.

Mr. Evan Jones, a former Massillon man, came up from his present home at Knoxville, Tenn., last Friday, for a short visit among old friends. He arrived at the home of his nephew, Mr. Evan Jones, after dark, and was attacked by a savage dog, which injured him severely about the head. Mr. Jones was so badly disfigured that he could not leave the house until yesterday. He will return to Knoxville Thursday evening.

John McBride returned last night from Columbus. In a talk this morning on the senatorship he said Brice would undoubtedly be chosen. "In the past few days," said he, "I have talked with leading members of the party from all parts of the state, men whom I supposed would be opposed to a millionaire candidate, and was surprised to hear them express themselves so strongly in favor of Col. Brice. The sentiment seems to all flow in that channel."

CANTON, O., Dec. 4.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire took the department to the home of Peter Uhl, No. 40 Allen street. The firemen were horrified when it was discovered that the family were still in the house.

After all were supposed to be taken out it was discovered that a boy about 13 years old was still missing. The firemen searched again and found him under a bed, where he had died from suffocation. The father and mother of the child were taken out more dead than alive, but through the efforts of the firemen were resuscitated, although not yet out of danger. It is thought they will recover.

The damage to the house is small. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

A West Side Fire.

The fire department was summoned to the recently annexed portion of the city, Petersburg, Monday where a dwelling owned by Charles Draband was in a blaze. The fire originated from a defective flue, and destroyed the roof, and did perhaps altogether, damage to the extent of \$400 before being put out. Hose company No. 1 had trouble in getting to work, owing to the distance of the nearest hydrant from the house. The 1,000 feet of hose on the reel was insufficient, and 100 feet had to be borrowed from No. 3. All this occupied time. Effective work was done as soon as possible.

A Practical Joker Results Fatally.

AKRON, Dec. 2.—Michael Lee, a well known young workman, died to-night after three weeks of terrible suffering. While working for the Akron Iron Company a practical joker poured into Lee's coffee some sulphuric acid, intending to use enough to merely acidulate it. Too much acid was used, however, and Lee's throat was terribly burned by the mixture. Hemorrhage set in and in spite of the best medical attendance the practical joke resulted fatally to-night. Deceased was aged 28 and leaves a widow and three small children.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A STAND TAKEN IN FAVOR OF SAFETY IGATES.

Mr. Reese Bobs Up Again—Addition Accepted—Damage Claim Settled—Bills Paid.

The council came to order Monday night with Messrs. Dangler, Clutz and Boerner absent.

A resolution was introduced approving of Caroline McCullough Everhard's subdivision of original lots Nos. 328, 329, 330 and 331 of Kent Jarvis's addition to Massillon. Adopted.

The committee of the whole, through Mr. Volkmar, reported the result of its visit to the untoward spot on West Main street, where Jackson Reese insists that his land has been damaged, his rights invaded and his domestic tranquility threatened. Mr. Volkmar said that the committee had decided to build a culvert through the property part way, and pipe the remaining distance to the creek, to fill up over the improvement and leave it ship-shape. This report was accepted. Mr. Reese from the other side of the picket fence that is loftily called the lobby, arose to say that the council was going too far in ordering work to be commenced on his land, and gave the impression that if a dead stone mason or two were discovered up there the blood be upon the council's hands! Then Mr. Reese wanted to talk business. He wanted to sell that lot. The council declined to purchase. Mr. Young said that the city had offered Mr. Reese \$200 for the lot which was not worth \$50 just for the sake of peace, but that Mr. Reese had held out for \$300. Mr. Reese thereupon offered to sell for \$200, but the council was this time firm, and as the case now stands Mr. Reese has the lot and is likely to keep it.

The solicitor's report was read, announcing the settlement of the claim of Frank Leeks for damages, the latter compromising his demand for thirty-five dollars by accepting fifteen dollars, which was charged to the Massillon Water Company, whose contract violation in failing to properly relay the street had caused the accident.

Mr. Bowman moved that the bondsmen of William Crooks, sewer contractor, be given an order for \$2,000 on account. Carried.

Mr. Schaefer recounted the proceedings between the railroad officials and the councilmen at the station, fully reported on the last page of Monday's INDEPENDENT, and moved that Agent Sladden, of the C. & L. & W. railroad, be notified that the council re-affirmed its position with regard to the necessity for safety gates, taken last fall, and must decline to seek to influence the commissioners of railroads. The motion was unanimously passed. Mr. Bowman considered that as the matter was wholly in the hands of the commissioner it would have been more proper to ignore the subject, but he fully agreed with the spirit prompting the motion.

Mr. Volkmar slipped in a few words. He wanted safety gates and he wanted them just as soon as the law would allow. A few drymen might occasionally lose a moment or two with the gates in operation, but such occurrences would be too rare to take into account, and the great body of people wanted gates and had petitioned for them. He added also that the rail at companies of the west side had ignored the resolutions of the council as to light, sidewalks and other improvements, until fairly compelled to do so, and if a higher state authority had now issued an order it was not for the council to interfere.

Mr. Schaefer moved that a supply of coal for the City street rail house be ordered. Carried.

The council adjourned for two weeks.

A HOME WEDDING.

MR. VALENTINE FRIES TO MISS ANNIE CRONE.

An interesting social event, uniting a pleasantly known young lady to one of the largest shipowner on the Great Lakes.

Quietly and unostentatiously, only the members of the bride's family being present as witnesses, Mr. Valentine Fries and Miss Annie, daughter of Frank Crone, were married at 7 o'clock Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, East Main street. The Rev. J. T. Cahill, rector of St. Joseph's church officiated.

The gentleman who has succeeded in securing as a helpmate and companion for life one of Massillon's most estimable ladies, is generally known among the old residents of the city. When a young man about forty years ago, he was employed in Dr. Jos. Watson's drug and grocery store, but for many years has been a resident of Erie county, on the Huron river, where he has been extensively engaged in building vessels for commercial service on Lake Erie, and now owns and runs six of the most profitable boats on that water. He is also a large stockholder in the Cleveland Iron Ship Building Company, is interested in other enterprises in the Forest City, and is president of the First National bank at Huron. Mr. Fries's wealth is estimated at \$1,500,000. He had been a widower for a number of years.

The wedded couple left on the W. & L. E. road this morning for the groom's elegant country residence, near Huron, but will shortly make Cleveland their permanent home.

Very Economical.

A patrolman found John Braithwaite asleep on a vegetable stand in front of a Main street grocery late Wednesday night, guarded by a faithful English bull dog. The bull dog growled ominously at the approach of the policeman, and out of respect to his feelings the officer roused Mr. Braithwaite, who lives near town, with a long pole. Once awake the gentleman went to the city prison cheerfully, and paid a fine and costs amounting to \$6.10 for drunkenness, this morning. When arrested he had \$105 in cash on his person. When Mayor Frantz inquired why, with that sum of money in his pocket he did not go to a hotel, Braithwaite replied that he had chosen the vegetable stand from motives of economy.

A son of Mr. M. D. Pisser, a merchant of Gibraltar, N. C., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism for a year or more, as to be unable to work or go to school. His father concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the boy. It soon cured him and he has since walked one and a half miles to school and back every school day. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morgenthaler & Heister, druggists.

"Hemorrhage may take place from the kidneys or from the mucous membranes, particularly that of the nostrils." So writes T. Grainger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Surgeon to H. M., the Queen in Scotland, professor of practice of physic in the University of Edinburgh, in an article on Bright's disease. Hence the only natural inference is that the kidneys must be restored to a healthy condition before its effects will disappear. Warner's Safe Cure is the most efficient agent for this purpose known to science.

The laws of health are taught in the schools, but not in a way to be of much practical benefit and are never illustrated by living examples, which in many cases might easily be done. If some scholar, who had just contracted a cold, was brought before the school, so that all could bear the dry, hot cough and know its significance, see the white coating on the tongue and later, as the cold developed, see the profuse watery expectoration and then watery discharge from the nose, not one of them would ever forget with the first symptoms of a cold were. The scholar should then be given Chamberlain's cough remedy freely, that all might see that even a severe cold could be cured in one or two days, or at least greatly mitigated, when properly treated as soon as the first symptoms appear. This remedy is a most powerful cure of coughs, colds and croup. It is made especially for these diseases and is the most prompt and reliable medicine known for the purpose. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morgenthaler & Heister, druggists.

T. Grainger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Physician to H. M., the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, writes: Acute bronchitis is common especially in the advanced stages of Bright's disease, and tends to pass into the chronic state. Pathosis (consumption) in its various forms is found occasionally associated with renal (kidney) affections. It usually moves fatal while the renal malady is yet in its early stage. It thus becomes evident that consumption and bronchitis are intimately associated with kidney disease and Warner's Safe Cure should be taken early in the disease to prevent the damaging influence the kidney malady exerts upon the respiratory organs.

Do you value the health and comfort of your children? Then guard them against croup by taking hold of that cough or cold at the start, and relieving the inflammation with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. If they have the whooping cough do what you can to alleviate their pain by giving them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. All children love it.

Farmers will find that Salvation Oil is a sure remedy for frosted feet. All druggists keep it. It is sold at 25 cents a bottle.

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Rheumatism. Is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and swellings in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole system.

Gross Cruelty. Parents too frequently permit their children to suffer from headache, fits, St. Vitus dance, nervous prostration, etc., when they can be cured. Mrs. P. was cured of sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, nervous prostration of eighteen years' standing, after the use of seven physicians. Mrs. K. of sick headache for 35 years; Mrs. P. of nervous prostration for a year; others from the same cause. That wonderful nerve food and tonic, Dr. Miles' Nervine, will cure all such nervous, opium or drug habits. Free sample bottles sent by mail. Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Cold Water. Are predicted with a certainty, and people liable to colds and aches of rheumatism (the liver cannot damp or store weather). Although Hood's Sarsaparilla is not claimed to be a positive specific for colds, it is the remarkable cure it has effected in showing that it may be taken in this complaint with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralizing the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of rheumatism, constitutes the secret of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will cure a fair trial; it will do you good.

The Great-M, P. By M. P. is meant Miles' New Liver and Stomach Pills, which regulate the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., through their nerves. Smaller and milder. A new principle. A revolution in Stomach pills. Free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Heart Disease. If you get short of breath, have fluttering, pain in side, or ordinary spells, swollen ankles, or you have heart disease, and don't know what Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

For pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Morgenthaler & Heister, druggists.

Children Cry for
John's Castoria.



for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Aschner, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

C. F. VON KANDEL,

Has the most complete line of Watches, Clocks, Diamonds,

JEWELRY.

Opera Glasses, Gold Canes, Gold Pens, Silverware, Musical instruments etc. in the city for the holidays. Call and see our stock and prices before buying.

NO. 5 WEST MAIN ST.

MASSILLON, O.

The Independent Co.

Will open this week a most attractive line of HOLIDAY GOODS, comprising all of the new and desirable gift books of the season—Standard Works, Art Books and Juvenile Books. A most charming collection of booklets, which now are used as substitutes for Christmas Cards—the most artistic that have ever yet been produced. A choice collection of Etchings and Engravings, Leather Goods, Silver Trimmed Card Cases and Pocket-books, Writing Tablets etc. Brass Lamps, and Brass Tables with Oxid Tops, Brass Framed Mirrors, Afternoon Tea Sets, &c. Albums, Toilet Cases, Games and novel Toys for children. Japanese Novelties for Progressive Eucre favors. We would add that we have no duplicates of many of our finer articles which have been so selected that many things which we have, will not be seen elsewhere. As a whole, this will be the most attractive and desirable line of holiday goods obtainable, at prices beyond competition.

THE INDEPENDENT CO.

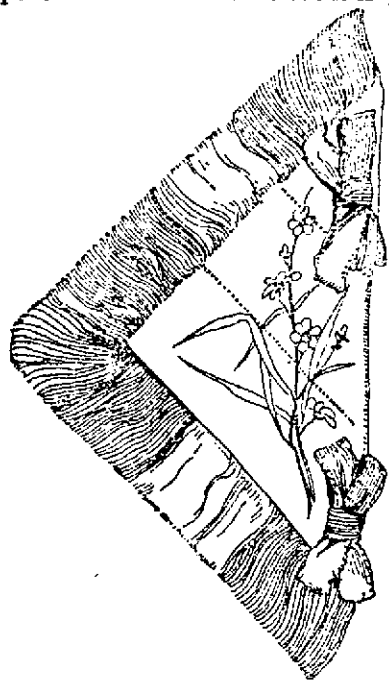
SOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS ON SEASONABLE FANCY WORK.

A Pretty Sachet Bag—A Mounted Thermometer—A Hairpin Holder—A Paper Holder or Catchall—Fireboard Screens. A Covering for the Broom.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—It is a common mistake to suppose that fancy work is expensive. Some of it is, but it is pos-

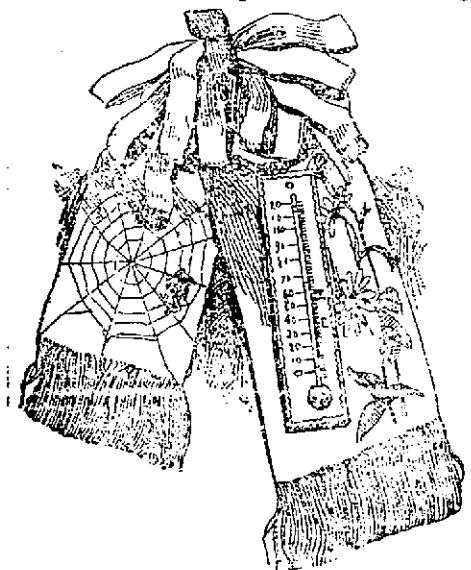


SACHET BAG.

sible to make really lovely articles for a very small outlay. Such articles it is my purpose to describe.

The possibilities of ribbon for fancy work are almost unlimited. Let any one who desires to make a very pretty sachet bag, procure a half yard of pale blue and a quarter of pale pink ribbon, not quite two inches wide. The blue should be cut in halves, and one strip overlaid on each side of the pink. This done, fold the ribbons in the shape of a right angled triangle, letting the ends project nearly two inches. Place layers of cotton, scented with violet powder, within, and fasten it in with fine silken stitches. The projecting ends of the ribbon may be fringed, tiny bows may be placed at the acute angles, and the little device may be ornamented with some flowers done in water colors, if the maker can paint.

Three strips of ribbon, a trifle wider than the above and of contrasting colors, may be sewed together so as to form a banner, the ends, top and bottom being



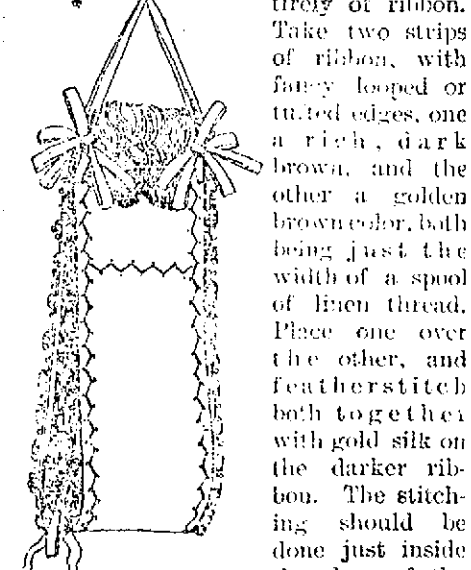
THERMOMETER.

fringed. A small thermometer, which is sold for the purpose of mounting, may be secured at one side, a spray of flowers painted about it, and the whole, fastened to some cardboard and hung by ribbons, will make an attractive wall ornament. An easier way to mount a thermometer is to fasten it to the longer end of a broad crimson satin ribbon which has been caught up so that the two parts hang down in uneven lengths. The ribbon may be painted or embroidered on both ends, a spray of daisies around the thermometer, and a spider's web on the shorter end and narrow ribbon tied in small loops will conceal the tack which fastens it to the wall.

Pressed flowers, especially if brought from abroad, will be valued for their associations. Pansies, violets, heather and many other blossoms, press very nicely, and little bannerets, made of single pieces of broad white ribbon fringed at both ends and fashioned to cardboard to keep them from sagging, make good backgrounds on which to mount them. Quotations printed with gold paint, and ribbons to hang the bannerets by, complete these dainty keepsakes.

Handsome Christmas cards are always in order when one is puzzled to know what to give. The satin-trimmed and silken-fringed ones are too expensive for modest purses, but plain cards, if they are delicate and artistic, may be enhanced by being mounted on ribbon prepared as described in the preceding paragraph.

There is a little convenience designed for those who do not use patent shoe button fasteners, which is made entirely of ribbon.



A LITTLE CONVENIENCE.

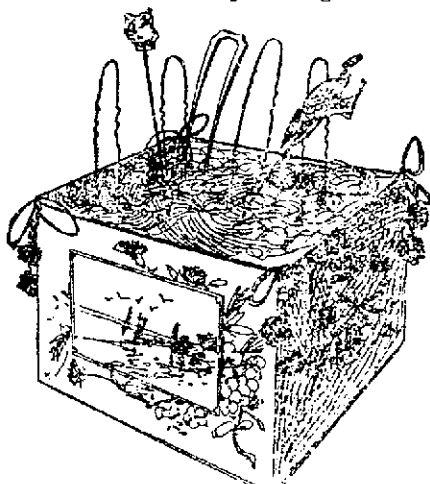
Take two strips of ribbon, with fancy looped or tufted edges, one a rich, dark brown, and the other a golden brown color, both being just the width of a spool of linen thread. Place one over the other, and featherstitch both together with gold silk on the darker ribbon. The stitching should be done just inside the edges of the ribbon. Fringe the ends, and above the fringe put a row of feather stitching, so as to form two tiny bags for the shoe buttons. Fold the entire strip together; place in the loop thus formed a spool of black linen thread and tie it in with Tom Thumb ribbon

run through it. String some shoe buttons, so that if they fall from the little bags which are to hold them they can be easily put back, fill the bags with them and hang the whole up with gold colored ribbon.

Mantel scarfs are frequently used instead of lambrequins, especially when the mantels are of handsome wood or marble, for they relieve the squareness and barrenness without hiding the beauty. A very pretty scarf can be made of four strips of contrasting ribbon, each one yard and a quarter long. The strips are overhanded together, within a few inches of the ends; these ends are then turned up to form points, and a silken ball or a little brass figure—a bell or a crescent—is fastened to each. White lace, gathered full, is sewed under these points, falling a little below the balls, and the whole is caught by a brass scarf clasp.

A convenient hairpin holder is made by overhanding four strips of three-inch ribbon together, and then sewing a square piece in for the bottom. The strips of ribbon may be about four inches long. Turn in the top edges and fasten them; to make a neat finish fill the little box-like figure with hair such as is used by upholsterers, and put balls or bows at the corners. If further decoration is desired, one or all of the sides may be hand painted. This hairpin holder has one great advantage which many have not—it will not easily fall over, and, as the hair which fills it is left uncovered, the pins can be put in it without any trouble.

Very inexpensive gifts are mats made of cotton batting. The centers are cut round, and a little violet powder may be put inside the folds and secured by a circle of fancy stitches. Long strips of the cotton can easily be edged with a

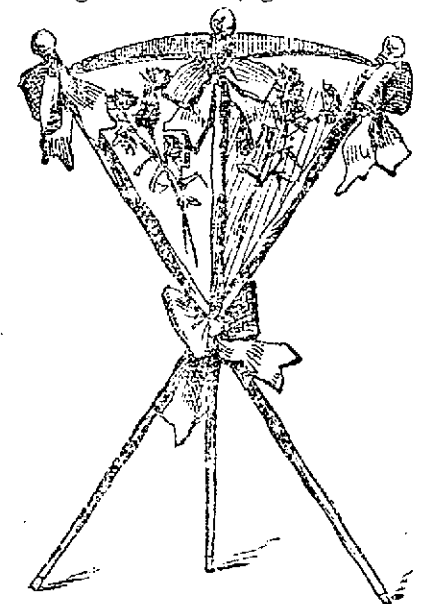


HAIRPIN HOLDER.

chain stitch of pale colored worsteds, every fifth or sixth stitch being caught through the cotton. These are to be box plaited on the centers, and when a bottle or vase is placed on the mat, the plaits stand up prettily around its base.

Cretonne forms the material for a useful article—a sort of paper holder or catch all. The foundation consists of three canes fastened so that their centers cross. The triangular space between each two of the canes, above the centers, is filled with a piece of pasteboard cut to fit and covered on both sides with cretonne overlaid at the edges. These pieces should be slightly rounded at the top, and the three being covered, should be firmly overlaid together, the basket thus formed being fastened to the canes whose ends project about an inch above. Box plaited ribbon fastened along the top edges, and ribbon bows at each corner and where the canes cross, finish the graceful basket. It is designed to hold newspapers or any bit of work on which its owner may be engaged.

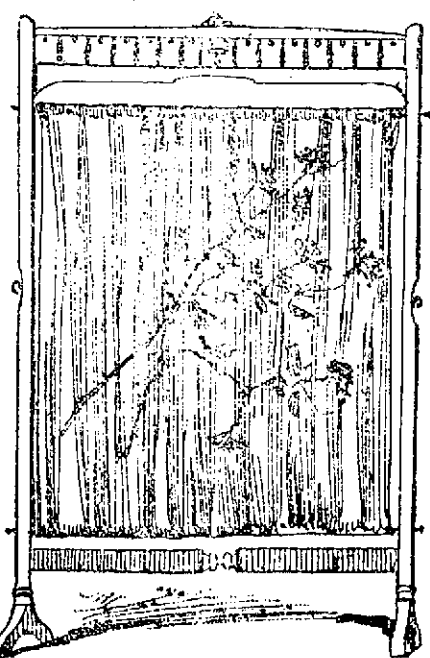
A card receiver may be constructed by fastening a straw hat, gilded, to three



"CATCHALL."

canes, arranged as for the paper holder. Ribbon bows may be used for fastenings, and should match the satin or silk lining which should be sewed in the hat.

Pillowsham holders are a great convenience to those who do not use the patent arrangements now in the market. A broomstick, or shade roller, about as long as the width of a pillowsham, is first covered smoothly with red muslin or cloth. Over this is drawn or fastened a piece of white cotton crocheting, which may be made cylinder shaped to fit the stick, or left flat and sewed

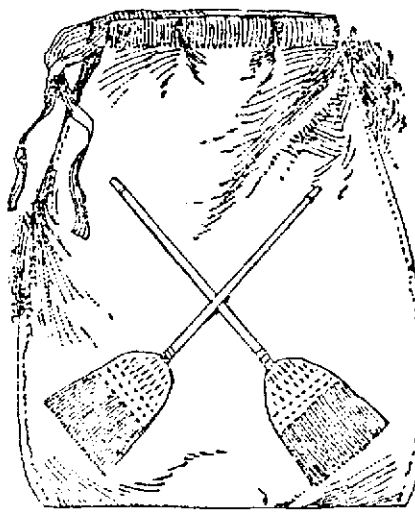


FIREBOARD SCREEN.

around it. Tassels of red and white are fastened at the ends, and a red and white cord is used to suspend it. The holder must be hung from a nail in the corner of the room, the ends of the stick thus

resting against adjacent sides of the wall. In this way the stick is left free for use.

Speaking of pillowsham holders reminds me of some dainty shams which are easily made, though not as cheap as the gifts which it is the purpose of this article to describe. They are made of hemstitched handkerchiefs, four being needed for each sham. The handker-



BROOM COVER.

chiefs may be plain or have initials or embroidered edges, as the maker can afford. The four are joined in a square by single strips of linen lace insertion, which cross at the center, and the entire sham is surrounded by lace to match the insertion.

Mounted photographs are acceptable Christmas gifts, and their value is increased if the donor prepares them herself. Procure plain beveled panels of suitable proportions for the unmounted photographs which have been selected. Mount these in the lower right hand corner, and fill the rest of the panel with hand painted devices. These are best presented with little wire easels to hold them.

Fireboard screens are really necessary in old houses whose fireboards are provokingly ugly. There are handsome ones in the stores, selling at handsome prices, for which can be easily made, with the help of some one skillful in wood working. Let a screen frame be made, of the right size, the center being left hollow. This space may be filled, when the frame is completed, with plain or figured India silk, gathered at top and bottom.

Something that housekeepers would appreciate is a covering to put over the broom when brushing the walls. Cut the cover out of Canton flannel, so that it will fit the end of the broom and come half way to the handle. Sew the pieces strongly together, and arrange tapes by which to tie the cover to the broom. The homely gift may be decorated by outlining on it, with red marking cotton, a pattern of crossed brooms.

ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS.

The Father of Oscar Wilde.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lady Wilde, the mother of the erratic poet, was born in Dublin, where she lived most of her life, and there she was married to Dr. William Wilde, a noted oculist. He was as odd and eccentric as he was talented, and that is to say a good deal both ways. His studies and researches resulted in his making some such important discoveries that he was knighted in consequence, and from plain Mrs. Wilde was henceforth Lady Wilde.

Sir William Wilde was very absent minded, and, to say the least, careless of his toilet. He absolutely would not take time from his studies to keep himself respectable, and it was the hardest matter to get his hair combed, as it was slightly curly and long. Sometimes when Lady Wilde would see him absorbed in a book she would pounce upon him with brush and comb and polish him up a bit, but before an hour he would look fully as unkempt and neglected as before.

A clean shirt was laid out for him every other day, and he would usually put it on but if Lady Wilde did not watch him he would put it on above the one he already wore. Sometimes, it is said upon good authority, he would be found to have on six shirts, one over the other. Often he had odd shoes on, and nothing could compel him to wear gloves. Friends had to keep the strictest watch over him the day he was knighted to keep him from doing something or other which would have perhaps caused him to be sent away from the presence of the queen in disgrace instead of a nobleman.

Dr. Wilde's ordinary dress consisted of a coat which was shiny and greasy from top to bottom, with bulging pockets. A pair of trousers, baggy at the knees, and as dirty as the dirt could hold on them, and a hat that looked as distressed as his clothes.

One day he was called to London for a conference with some of the most noted oculists in the country, and they waited impatiently for his arrival. He reached the house with one shoe and one boot on, and with his old coat and pants shocking bad hat and unkempt hair looked little like any of the London or Edinburgh doctors who had reached there before him. He knocked on the door and the servant who opened it thought him a tramp or vagabond and ordered him to be off.

"Here," said the doctor, "I don't want any nonsense. I came here for a consultation, and I advise you to open the door."

The man half hesitated, and Sir William put his hairy shoulder to the door, opened it, and sent the lady waiting back, and then the doctor walked in. The poor servant called for help thinking that the place was in danger when the doctor took him by the collar and said:

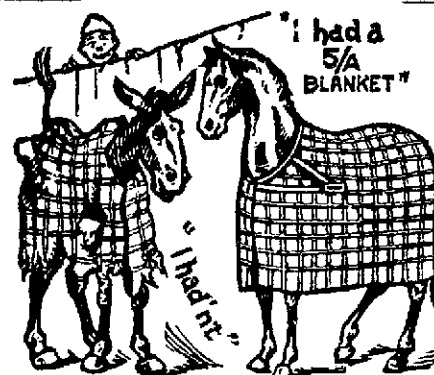
"Here, you spalpeen. Lead me to your master's room, or by the powers I'll be you, I'm Wilde."

By this time the master came out of his study, attracted by the noise, and he too, made a mistake, and asked who this meant.

"I'm Wilde, and this spalpeen would let me in. You sent for me to Dublin and now your footman won't let me in."

By this time the other saw his mistake as he had already heard something of the doctor's untidy habits, and he hastened to apologize by saying that the servant must be drunk and should be sent away directly.

MARIE DALHOUSIE.



See for yourself how 5/4 Blankets wear and other makes tear.

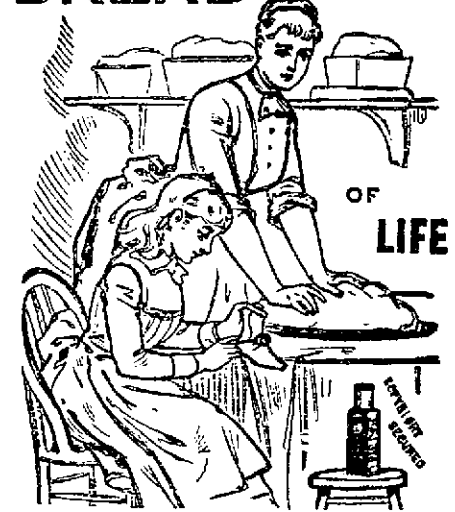
FREE—Get from your dealer free, the 5/4 Book. It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/4 Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

5/4 Five Mile
5/4 Boss Stable
Ask for 5/4 Electric
5/4 Extra Test

30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

YES, MY DEAR, BREAD IS THE STAFF



and yet one can eat too much of it. People can also use too much blacking and they become the abusers of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

An overload of bread may not injure you, but will make you very uncomfortable until your stomach is relieved, so will an overload of Acme Blacking injure your shoes, but make them look mighty 'til you've cleaned them. To prevent abuse, read and follow directions.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

The Best Blacking for Men, Women and Children

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, liked, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best Preparation in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, CHRONIC AND CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

1 lb. Cans, 20c.; 1 lb., 30c.; 1 lb., 50c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other; he claims to be just as good, but ask him to obligate you by getting

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

FURNITURE

write to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair, Husk and Sea Grass Mattresses and the original Woven Wire Mattress

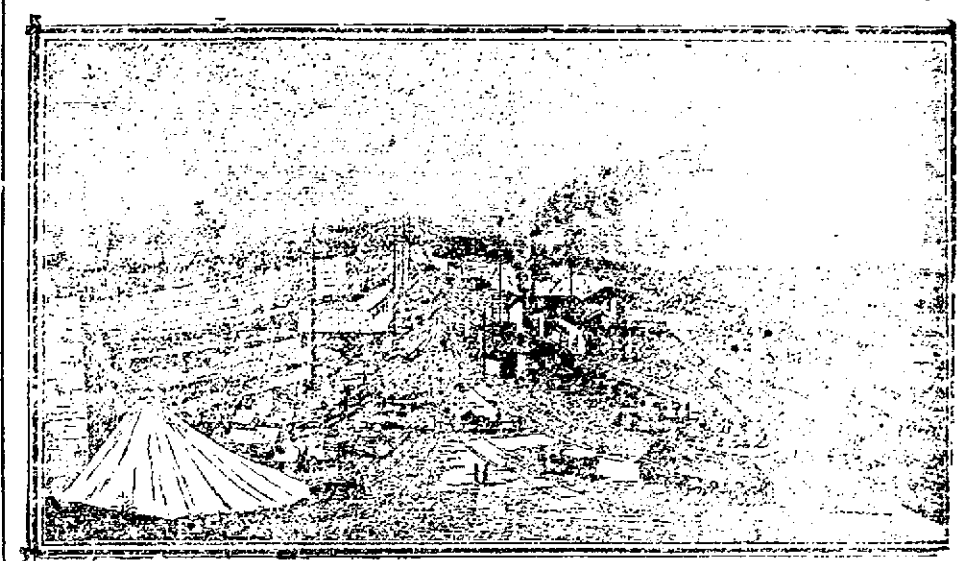
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

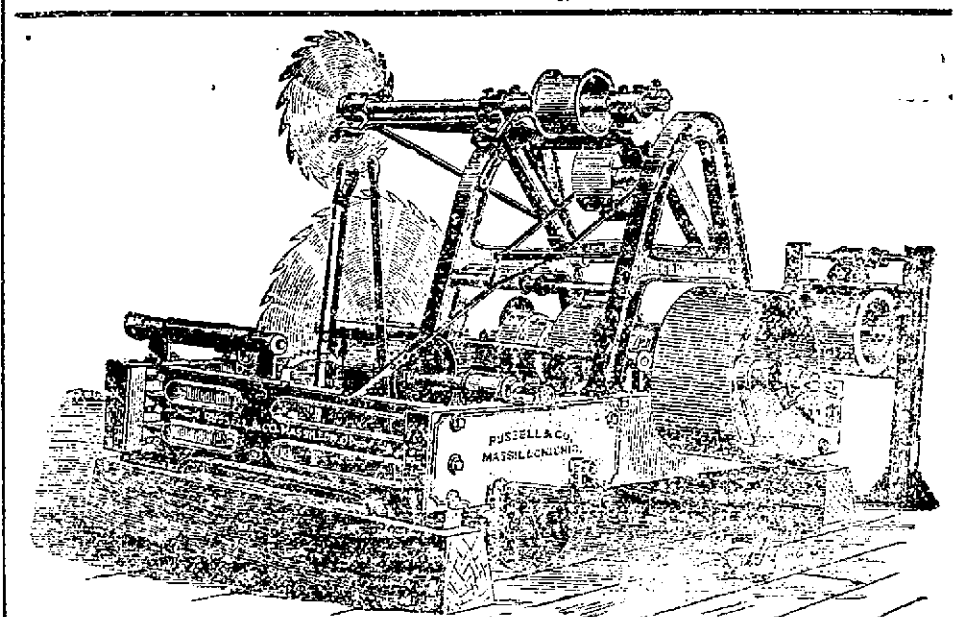
JOHN H. OGDEN

PIANOS—When selecting your Christmas Presents, please remember that nothing will bring such pleasure to every member of your family as a fine **WEGMAN & CO. PIANO.** DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS. **A. T. HARMAN.** NO. 2 EAST MAIN STREET, Massillon, O.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding, Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.

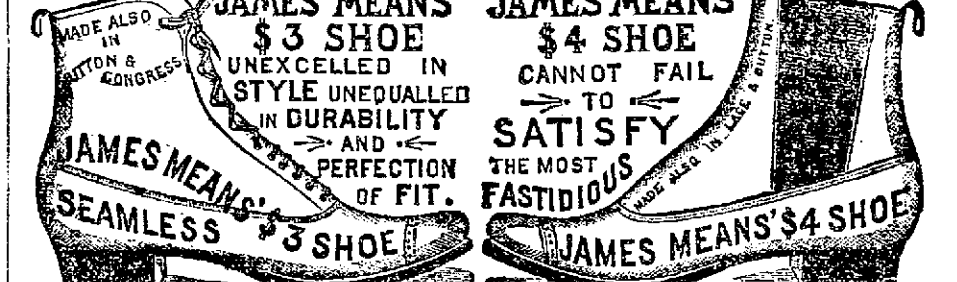


RUSSELL & CO'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered. Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Turbines and Saw Mills. ADDRESS: **RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, O.**

JAMES MEANS & CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best testimonial we ever had.—"James Means & Co. are the bears of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unsalable."—Trade paper.



JAMES MEANS' BOOTS AND SHOES

Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original \$3 and \$4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

How your boy does wear out his shoes! James Means' \$2 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

\$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT

A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent; 10 Cents make one Dime; 10 Dimes make one Dollar; 10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post-office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, \$2.50. Send money by post-office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar.

In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same day we receive it. Take great care to be very accurate, and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him, we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer or country store-keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a full assortment of our goods.



COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber

Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU

Prices Lower than the Lowest

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens,

Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street

A Fine Line of Holiday Books, Pictures, Cards, and a

large variety of Christmas Goods at The Independent Co.

THE MESSAGE

(Continued from last page.)

after them from the temptation to ungratefully postpone the assumption of the burden themselves.

The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found, by a cruel slave code. Happily for both races they are now free. They have, from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty, made remarkable advances in education and in the accumulation of property. They have their representatives in the national senate, where a grateful government has gathered thousands of those who are in its defense. They have furnished to our regular army regiments that have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities, and for their loyalty to the United States. In civil life they are now the leaders of their communities, making their full contribution to the widening stream of property which these communities are serving. Their number would stop production and bring disorder into the household as well as the shop.

What Must be Protected.

But notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large, the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of an effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose voices are suppressed. Every opportunity in the union is wronged. It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these legal evils. If it is so, these communities must work out this problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution when and under what condition is the black man to have a free ballot; when is he, in fact, to have those full civil rights which have to long been his in law? Where is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors of the restored states? This generation should courageously face these grave questions and not leave them as a heritage of woes to the next.

No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and upon the law. I earnestly invoke the attention of congress to the consideration of such measures, within its well defined constitutional powers, as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption of either on the part of the executive or of congress, of powers not granted; but both are highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely and firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole district out of control of the election of members of the house of representatives is a partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into federal control. The colored man should be protected in all his relations to the federal government, whether as litigant, juror or witness in our courts, or as a factor in the management of our interstate railways.

National Marine.

There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride, and nothing more hurtful to the national property, than the inferiority of our merchant marine, compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and sea power do not suggest any reasons for their supremacy on the sea. It was not always so, and our people are agreed, I think, that it shall not continue to be so. It is not possible in this communication to discuss the causes of the decay of shipping interests or the differing methods by which it is proposed to restore them. The statement of a few well authenticated facts is all that is practicable.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to say that the word described a policy that would extend our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained seamen, the promotion of trade with the regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and comfortable merchant steamships to our coasters, in time of war, are public concerns of the highest concern. The active participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, and the better employment of our seamen, which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, are the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the states and to all our people.

Every thing is most propitious for the present condition of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should take upon it with promptness and energy. The legislation which I have suggested is sincerely believed, with prayer for the peace and honor of the country and the prosperity and security of the world.

Involve the difficult and serious attention of congress to the consideration of these and other measures as may be presented during the same session and in view of the present condition.

JOHN P. MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.

The President's Message occupies the attention of both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, a message from the house was presented by its clerk, Mr. McCook, announcing the organization of that body. Then Mr. McCook on the part of the joint committee waited on the president, reported that he had performed that duty and had been informed by the president that he would communicate with the two houses of congress by message immediately. Thereupon a writing from the president was announced at 12:08. The message was received and the secretary of the senate, Mr. McCook, proceeded to read it. The reading of the message was concluded at half past one, having occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes.

On motion of Mr. Sherman it was laid on the table and ordered printed and then the senate at 1:30 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Immediately after the reading of the house journal, the committee appointed to wait upon the president and inform him that the house was organized and ready to proceed to business appeared in the main aisle and through its chairman, Mr. McKinley, informed the house that it had performed its duty, and that the president would communicate with the house in writing forthwith.

Mr. Prudden, one of the president's secretaries, then delivered the message, which was immediately read by the clerk. But little attention was paid to the reading of the message, which consumed nearly two hours. The message was ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

Under authority given by the last speaker's appointment, Messrs. Bayne, Hill, Carter, Culbertson, of Texas, and Cummings as a committee on the centennial celebration.

The house then, at 2:15, adjourned until Thursday.

Newman.

One of our young men goes as far as Alliance Saturday evenings to see his best girl.

THE INDEPENDENT'S North Lawrence correspondent gave the band boys a rather bad send-off when he said that after striking their "drum" the saloonkeepers got the biggest share.

D. E. Reese's errors on his examination should have read 27 and not 7, as was printed. We are willing to give Mr. Reese all he is entitled to and nothing more.

Died.—Susanna, wife of John Ickes, at her home on the Cyrus O. Young farm last Friday night, aged 42 years. The deceased leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her loss. The remains were placed in the receiving vault of the Massillon cemetery last Monday.

Elton.

The aged mother of Mrs. Henry Shorb, Mrs. Edgar, who has been afflicted for years with almost a total failure of sight and hearing, felt last week and hurt herself quite seriously, but it is now thought she will recover.

Mr. Frank McFarren has gone to Indiana to visit relatives.

Messrs. Minger and Hollinger visited friends in Massillon last week.

The Evitt family was grieved to learn of the sudden death of their sister, Mrs. Ickes, residing near Canal Fulton.

Miss Emma Hollinger has been spending most of the time with her sister, Mrs. Myers, for the last few weeks.

Mrs. Mary Reaf, of Elvira, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah Burkholder.

There was a dance at Tom Butler's one night last week. A good time, as usual, was had.

West Brookfield.

Mrs. Salie Zorger, of Canton, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Israel Miller, of Crawford county, Ill., is visiting relatives here.

John A. Jones, H. S. Snyder & Co.'s traveling salesman, returned home Saturday bringing with him Mrs. Jones, No. 2. The boys tendered him a serene Monday night and repeated the visit Tuesday evening, when matters were adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

P. R. Miller has gone to work at Akron, O., at the machine trade.

Thanksgiving day was observed in an appropriate manner at this place. The American Mechanics presented the public schools of this place with two beautiful flags. The exercises were held at the M. E. Church. R. A. Pinn made a masterly presentation of speech, and the response by N. E. Moffit was equally able. J. H. Ficus also spoke. Excellent music was furnished by the grammar school. The flags supply a long felt want, as there is a noticeable lack of patriotism among some of our citizens. This is an American country and our children should be taught to be Americans, and to respect and acknowledge the flag under which they obtain their living and education.

Nellie King, our former primary teacher, has in the possession a penknife, found in the school yard after the presentation of flags on Thanksgiving day, which the owner can have by proving property.

S. A. Peters and D. A. Levers are drilling in John Feit's farm.

The mines are working only about half time owing to a scarcity of flats.

H. F. Gaddis and his hands are busily engaged at Wm. Christman's new residence.

Miss Rebecca Raletson, of Akron, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. D. Muller.

North Lawrence.

Some more trouble at Clover Hill last week concerning the filling of dirty cull, causing the mine to lay idle on Wednesday, but resumed work on Friday, giving the company a week to decide what they would do with a proposition offered by the men.

We notice that the butchers are getting in some fine work on the porkers at this place. Not less than five hogs are killed daily.

Wm. Pollock has resumed work again. The carpenters are slow at the M. E. church.

Mr. John P. Jones, district president is the choice of the Miners' union as delegate to the international convention to be held at Indianapolis, December 18. We think that he is the proper man to attend such a gathering. John Thomas, of Navarre, being the other candidate spoken of, those two if elected, will represent this valley.

Mingewood is unanimously in favor of the eight hour movement.

Clover Hill is working all half days, so is the Blaine. Mingewood is working full time.

John Shank, of Burton City, is running the boiler which feeds the pumps, his son, the former pumper will go to school this winter and then take hold of the pump in the spring.

December 3.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

Call and see our holiday prices; the largest stock and the lowest prices in the city. J. D. Frank & Co.

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